PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 3 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	...	..
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	...	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	...	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th "	Kashmir ..	9000	...	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Shiva ..	9000	...	..
12th "	Medina ..	12500	...	..
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	...	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	...	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th "	Karmala ..	9000	...	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
30th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
13th "	Yankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
20th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11600
27th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
4th Jan. 16	Lings ..	C'Mandvie and Karachi. *
5th "	Pundua ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
8th "	Chakla ..	Karachi, to connect with Dwarka at Karachi, for Persian Gulf passengers only.
11th "	Dilwara ..	E and S Africa

* on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinai Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	Jan 16
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan.
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	22nd Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokohama Maru	K Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
EuropaMaru	3078	S. Nakagawa	21st Dec.	Jan.16
Luzon Maru.	4075	T. Miyata	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Saigon Maru.	4638	T. Watanabe	29th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Canton.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9139	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,083	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1906.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon.
D-21

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Australia	6388	Wm. Kerr	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per anhum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referees sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—91, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

Doctors indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation.
D-16

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply Castle, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' School. Stipend, Rs. 150—5—175. Government Service. Begin work February 5th, 1916. Apply with testimonials, stating age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1003

WANTED a fully qualified ENGINEER for the post of Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nerbudda Division, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem, with travelling allowance of an officer of the first class. The post is not pensionable. For the due performance of the duties of the post active habits are essential and considerable previous experience of Civil Engineering work is necessary. Applications, which will be received up to the 15th January, 1916, should be submitted to THE COMMISSIONER, Nerbudda Division, Hoshangabad, C. P. 1009

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. 808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.

DISTRICT ENGINEER.
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915. 810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of March, 1916, two trained and experienced Assistant Mistresses for the Girls' of Junior Department of Oakgrove School. Experience in teaching in a school since completion of training is essential. Salary, if appointed to the Girls' Department, Rs. 90, if to the Junior Department not less than Rs. 80, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
... E I R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E I R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 812

WANTED

WANTED—A GRADUATE for English School, Goa. Apply MANGESH RAMCHANDRA c/o MERWANJI KOLA, Solicitors, Fort. 2788

AGENCIES—Various Valuable Agencies offered. Apply BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 2758

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., Crawford Market Compound. 611

WANTED.—LOAN of Rupees seventy-five thousand, on mortgage of substantial properties. Only principals. No brokers, please apply to Box No 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2747

WANTED a EUROPEAN COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for the Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie (no native cook kept). Salary Rs. 50 a month. All found. Apply CHAPLAIN OF MUSSOORIE. 807

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora Gali, Punjab Government European High School.—WANTED Assistant Master, Rs. 125—5—150; Assistant Mistress, Rs. 100; Matron, Rs. 80. Apply THE PRINCIPAL. 814

WANTED.—TWO ASSISTANT TICKET PRINTERS understanding composing and Ticket printing machine—Salary according to experience. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No 684 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2793

DIOCESAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, RANGOON.—WANTED unmarried ANGLICAN BOARDING MASTER. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with quarters. Latin essential, games desirable. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL immediately, sending testimonials and names and addresses of referees. 809

PASSAGES WANTED TO ENGLAND IN RETURN FOR SERVICES.—The REV. G. BARNE, Principal, the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Simla Hills, can strongly recommend two girls as Nurses. Both have had some Hospital Training and understand care of babies. Proceeding to England to complete training at a London Hospital. Ready to start at any time. 813

WANTED—A FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main Hospital, Raipur, Pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and good prospects for private practice. She will have to do three hours' work daily for the Municipality.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned within the 15th January, 1916.

B. B. GUPTA,
2729 Offg. Civil Surgeon, Raipur, C.P.

WANTED candidates for ten temporary appointments in the Persian Gulf Signalling Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Applicants should be not less than 16 or more than 18 years of age and should have reached the Seventh Standard at school. Selected candidates will be trained in Signalling at Karachi. Further particulars will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

E. E. GUNTER,
Director,
Indo-European Telegraph Department,
806 Karachi.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—28 pairs Gent's tan pebble grain Balmoral Walking Boots, linen lined, medium toe, toe capped, bark tanned soles screwed on. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, and 7 only.

Reduced price Rs. 4,

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 6127

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Colaba Reclamation, Ground floor flat, Orient Building, 3 Bed Rooms on West open to Sea. view. S. R. Subedar, 16, Apollo Street Rent Rs. 125. 2791

TO LET—In the Fort 2 Roomy House Stalls, and one coach house suited for motor garage. Apply to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2789

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM ESMAIL CASSAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Shamji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said Shamji Hussaji Street or Samuel Street on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement as mentioned in the last deed of conveyance dated 18th October 1901, 338 square yards and 5/9ths of another square yard and as mentioned in the Bill of the Collector of Land Revenue 333 square yards and 5/9ths of another square yards or thereabouts which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 32 and now under Ward B No. 1669 Street Nos. 173-77 and the said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 1083, 1083, 724, Collector's New Nos. 6798, 6797, 6445, Old Survey Nos. 201, 200, 202 and New Survey Nos. 2789, 2790, 2790 and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house belonging to the estate of the late Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy, on or towards the East by the house of Vardhman Poonsey between which house and the property now being described is a sweepers passage belonging in common to the owner of the said house and of the property now being described and on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hussaji Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
2790 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJI NOWROJI CAPTAIN have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Dubash the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 24 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

The Description of the property above referred to is as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and tax tenure (but since redeemed from payment of pension and tax to Government) together with the Bungalow, outhouses etc., standing thereon situate on the Gowalia Tank Road (also known as Cumballa Hill Road) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7149 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2946 and Street No. 66 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta on or towards the West by a passage leading to the Bungalow of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady and which said premises were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan as tenant and partly in the occupation of the family of the said Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of December, 1915.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2736

NOTICE.

AS the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATEPAYERS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote especially Companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and Firms that no voting paper signed by any person holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent such Company or Firm for election purposes will be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm. In cases where all the partners are not in Bombay a power from a person holding a Power of Attorney from the partners will be accepted, if his power is sufficient to authorise him to vote or to empower some one else to vote for him.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1916. 2794

NOTICE.

AS the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATEPAYERS will be held this month the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and of persons entitled to vote that in every case of a contested Ward Election forms of voting paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and that each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only.

No form of voting paper can be supplied to a candidate unless he is himself entitled to vote at the particular Ward Election.

The forms will be supplied as above free of charge on the day of the Poll at each Polling Place from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1916. 2795

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Articles of Provisions for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year [illegible] 19 will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) of 19th January 1916.

For particulars see Notice No. 7711 in Bombay Government Gazette of 16th December 1915, or apply to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. 2776

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1236

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH INSTANT AT 2-30 (S.T.) IN THE AFTERNOON.

Auction sale of very high class, artistic neat designed, substantial teak and blackwood household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and Breslaur and specially made to order furniture from Sialkot, sweet toned full compass solid iron framed Grand Cottage Piano by Marcks, & Co., Ltd., English Hornless Vilophone with select English, French, and Italian records, Roll Top Ladies Devonporte, Japan style Pigeon hole writing table, Roberts side board, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the Government bungalow Marine Lines No. 7, Queen's Road, the very valuable, specially selected and made-to-order furniture from Sialkot, and also high class, artistic, neat designed, substantial teak and blackwood household furniture by the well-known makers Devji Canji, John Roberts and Breslaur consisting of dining tables for 10 persons, English designed dining chairs, rich mirrored sideboard by Roberts, mirrored dinner wagons side board, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich artistic English designed Grecian and Georgeon style made-to-order from Sialkot drawing room Cabinet, rich drawing and reading room Luis pattern complete suite of sofas and chairs, specially ordered Ladies Roll top Devonporte, artistic pigeon hole Japan style writing table, sweet toned full compass solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd., rich English Hornless Vilophone with select English, French and Italian rare records, rich hand painted vases, rich ornaments, rich Indian and English door curtains, rich English designed selected single and double almirahs, marble topped dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich carpets, English designed mirrored hatstands, revolving bookcases, rich velvet lined Curzon chairs, English designed bevelled mirrored dressing chival glass with side drawers, English solid Mahogany medicine chest, iron and brass bedsteads by Evans Fraser and Company, rich teapoys, writing tables, rich Singapore cane furniture, verandah benches, clothes and gown presses, office chairs, rich platedware, rich glass and crockerywhere, China matting etc., etc., the property of Major H. Herdon, General Staff officer of His Majesty's Bombay Brigade left for the front.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No 521.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN COTTON FLY, COTTON WASTE, WOOL AND MYRABOLLAMS.

Auction sale of 532 bales of Cotton Fly, 151 bales of Cotton Waste, 51 bales of Wool and 1,627 bags of Myrabollams.

By order of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., on behalf of Captain Foster and owners of the s.s. "Weardale," Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 9, Victoria Dock, the following cargo landed, slightly damaged by fire and or water ex. The above named steamer, for account of whom it may concern:—

DESCRIPTION OF CARGO.
532 bales of cotton fly.
151 bales of cotton waste.
51 bales of wool.
1,627 bags of myrabollams.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

For further particulars and quality of goods, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1916.

J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH JANUARY, AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of Provisions for Indian Troops, Packing Cases, and other Stores, at No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, large of gunny bags, and unserviceable articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

N. B.—As the permits have been obtained from the Customs and Port Trust authorities this time there would be no difficulty in removing the lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th January, 1916. 2775

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

The Tremendous Film.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

In 36 Episodes.

DON'T FORGET

To read the stories in "The Times of India" every Saturday.

WATCH FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

A Delightful New Year Programme.

"UNDER THE TRICOLOR"

A Patriotic Drama played by the leading child actress, Marie Fromet.

"WIFFLES THE CONFIRMED BACHELOR"—Comedy
"ONCE EVERY 10 MINUTES"—Comic.
"UPSIDE DOWN ANIMAL"—Coloured Scientific
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
AND
"A MERRY CHASE"—Starlight Comedy.

Time and prices as usual.

SEE OUR SPECIAL ADS. FOR NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 P.M.

General Manager.....James McGrath.

A 20th CENTURY WONDER!!!

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

MR. ALBAN J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Scientist

and his

WIRELESS CONTROLLED AIRSHIP!!

Mr. Roberts will fly his 20-foot model of the latest Airship over the heads of the audience inside the Theatre. Controlled solely by WIRELESS FROM THE STAGE.

THE VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1915.

CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY!

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.

IN AID OF

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., MEMORIAL FUND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

A VERY DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

THE BHARAT GUJRATI ASSOCIATION

(Amateurs)

will stage

A new play entitled

VIDYA VINOD (Papnu Prayschita)

On Tuesday the 4th January, 1916, at

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO

At 9-30 p. m.

Hon. Mr. C. H. SETALVAD has kindly consented to preside.

SKATING RINK

SPORTS ON SKATES

To-Night! To-Night!

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.

After which General Skating until Midnight.

1st. A Gentlemen's Race.—6 Laps.
2nd. Ladies Race.—3 Laps.
3rd. Boat Race for Gents.
4th. Ladies' Competition.
5th. Biting the Apple.
6th. Wheel Barrow Race for Gents.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

GREEN STREET OPP. BANK OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELLERY SUCH AS BRACELETS, RINGS, ETC. SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS, AND BRILLIANTS.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following very valuable English jewellery by order of the concerned, on FRIDAY the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in their Auction Room at Green Street, Fort Bombay:—

1 pair English made bracelets of platileum set with valuable diamond and pearls.
1 pair earrings set with brilliants and rubies.
6 assorted rings of brilliants, etc.
1 gold watch with gold chain.

The above mentioned jewellery is on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & C.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta

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AMUSEMENTS

To-night! To-night!

TOWN HALL

A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

NIGHTLY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME **NIGHTLY**

A Double Bill

DAVID E. D. COHEN Presents

MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK'S Famous

SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS
SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS
SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS

entertainment of

HUMOUR AND MUSIC
HUMOUR AND MUSIC

together with

Mme. de SADOW-PITTARD
Mme. de SADOW-PITTARD
Mme. de SADOW-PITTARD

The Celebrated Russian Pianist.

Miss ALYCE AUSTIN
Miss ALYCE AUSTIN

The favourite Soprano, Vocalist and Entertainer; and

Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK
Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK
Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK

The celebrated English Humourist. Entertainer and Elocutionist

Tuesday 4th Jan. at 10 p.m.

PROGRAMME

SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS.

1. DUET.....“Singers and Talkers”..(Kent)
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN AND MR JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
2. MONOLOGUE..“The Last Toast” (Agilive).
MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
3. SONG..“The Breezy, Briny Sea” (Tennent)
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN.
4. SOME SELECTIONS for a Pantomime
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN and Mr JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
5. DRAMATIC MONOLOGVE..“Spotty” (Henniquin).
(The Story of a Cockney Tommy).
MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
6. SONG....“Mother of Men”
Miss ALYCE AUSTIN.
7. CHARACTER STUDY..“Not Such a Fool as he looks” (Blascheck).
Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
8. HUMOROUS DUET..“When the Minister comes to Tea”....(Kent).
Miss ALYCE AUSTIN and Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

INTERVAL.

Pianoforte Recital by Mme. De SADOW PITTARD.

1. “SONG WITHOUT WORDS”..(E. Major). F. Mendelssohn.
2. “THEME-ORIGINALE”..(Study in A Minor) Thabberg.
3. “LEZGINKA”..(B.Flat Major)..A Rubeinstein
CAUCASIAN DANCE OF RUSSIAN RARSA. (2 Minutes Pause).
4. “CHOPIN'S WALTZ”..(D. Flat Major) O.P. 64. arranged in thirds by..Rosental
5. “APRIL”..(from Annees de Pelerinage) P. Tschaikowsky.
6. “MARSHE MILITAIRE”..(D. Flat) Schubert-Tansig.

SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS.

1. SONG..“Florrie the Flapper”....(Finck).
Miss ALYCE AUSTIN.
2. MONOLOGUE..“Comfort”..(Kathleen Shaw-Mayer).
(Specially composed for Mr. Blascheck.
Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
3. SONG..“Rosebuds”.....(Arditi).
Miss. ALYCE AUSTIN.
4. HUMOROUS SONG..“Milly was a Milliner” (Arthur).
Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.
5. FINALE..“All the World's a Stage” (Haines).
Miss ALYCE AUSTIN and Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A dedication to Art, Science, Music.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The evergreen comedy

THE LADY OF LYONS.

A play in which every great actor and actress of the past 75 years has taken part.

SPECIAL MUSIC

great success achieved by the Orchestra under Mr. W. H. Bond in rendering the Music specially selected for the great film “Lady of Lyons” by a London music authority.

Also the Farce

HOW WIFFLES CURED THE BLUES

In which Mr. Wiffles advises his patrons to keep smiling all the year round.

CURIOSITY CRAZY

In which is seen the new-born Baby 1916 with all the good wishes for the year.

PATHE GAZETTE

by the last mail

containing most effective scenes.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

The Theatre, which was opened for short periods in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally, and was opened permanently on 11th December 1915. During such periods it proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Coy., Charles Howitt and A. Philips Comedy Coy., the Brothesrs Cherniavsky, Roshanara, Pekin Mistrin and many others, including amateur companies, have made several records of “House Full” and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300. The Royal Opera House is reserved for talented artistes of high reputation, but when not occupied by such artistes Cinema of refined class, high in tone, will be presented with most effective orchestral music. Artistes of pictures apt to produce a bad effect on youthful ideals will not be allowed,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1.

Chantala	Hill	Karachi

Jan. 2.

City of Durham	Hopkins	New York

The following Steamers entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer Chantala	for	Marseilles
,, Jumna	for	Hull
,, Thistledhu	for	Dunkirk
,, Amberton	for	Dunkirk.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Colombo for Singapore (Homeward bound) on the 31st December, 1915.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong on the 31st December, 1915.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 1st instant via Colombo.

S. S. City of Durham:—The steamer City of Durham, 3,460 tons, Captain E. G. Hopkins, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 24th November, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chantala:—The steamer Chantala, 3,105 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi with a general cargo on board.

Monday, 3rd January, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru	Kusano.....N. Y. Kaisha
C. & E. Trentham Hall	Haddock.....K. N. & Co
F. Thistledhu	Blacklin.....Ralli Bros.
K. Jumna	Wickins.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Capri	Vinciujo.....Italian S. N. & Co
6 Dandolo	Iacopello.....Venice S. N. Co
8 Llandudrod	Owens.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Chantala	Hill.....M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Vancouver	Findlay.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Upada	Ducat Amos.....M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cuthush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Regum	T. M. & Co
4 Pandit	T. M. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dewell.....P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird.....W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

St. F. Xavier	I. C. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amberton	Waring
Aureolo	Barker
Begum	T. M. & Co
City of Durham	Hopkins
Flor-de-Dilu	Nacoua.....G. Bhimji
Hejaz	Gray.....T. M. & Co
Jeudah	Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Khesrou	Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Queda	Nellson.....M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 23 bales wool B. Valabdas, 25 bales wool S. Gambachand, 4 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 10 bales wool E. Mahomed, 18 bales cotton yarn Nowroji Wadia & Sons, 5 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 614 bales wool Bombay Co., 222 bales wool B. Hurbham, 20 bales wool M. Oomersee, 16 bales wool F. Campbell & Co., 139 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 6 bales goat hair R. M. Kooka, 113 bales wool J. M. Dama.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 51 cases garnets Govindji Madovji & Co., 55 bales cottonfly J. Parbhudas & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 5 hhds. Indian chutney F. Nowroji.

FOR HULL.

Jumna (s) 8,190 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji, 8,000 cwt. linseed M. Valabhadass, 2,000 tons manganese ore Schroder Smidt & Co., 5,888 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 10,000 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 14,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 25,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Chantala (s) 1,700 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chantala (s) 155 bales cotton Prier De Saone & Co., 1,244 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co., 7,980 cwt. groundnuts John Fachiri, 1,996 cwt. castor seed John Fachiri, 1,978 cwt. groundnuts B. Shivji & Co., 5,965 cwt. groundnuts S. Cooverji & Co., 600 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy, 880 bales cotton M. Rajaram & Co., 520 bales cottonfly J. Purbhudas & Co., 6,002 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 500 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros, 500 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 11 tons oxide ore Turner Morrisson & Co., 6,674 cwt. groundnuts K. M. Nathoo, 4,000 cwt. gingely seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 8,125 cwt. groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 3 pots palmarosa oil Volkart Bros, 11 hhds. Indian chutney N. K. Jasawala, 1 cask Indian chutney N. K. Jasawala, 22 cases Indian chutney N. K. Jasawala, 2 cases cotton curtains L. B. Bhoolwala, 200 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy, 56 bales goat skins W. A. Graham & Co., 69 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 8 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 12 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 15 bales cowhides P. E. Boyce & Sons, 43 bales cowhides C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 2 bales sheep skins C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 39 bales sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 4 bales cowhides A. Abdoola & Co., 25 bales cowhides H. E. Goolmahomed & Sons, 77 cases bristles Allen Bros, 20 bales cowhides Y. Esmail & Co., 6 bales cowhides E. Sewji & Co., 175 cwt. cassein Duncan Stratton & Co., 210 cwt. cassein J. C. Mehta.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets King, King & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 2,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 3 cwt. rape seed C. Boggiano & Co., 1,500 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt. wheat C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thistledhu (s) 4,000 cwt. poppyseed Ralli Bros. 45,988 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros, 27,993 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros.

Amberton (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Llandrindod (s) 70,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Vancouver (s) 6,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 389 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Nishamatson & Co., 300 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 700 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 800 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 399 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn M B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn M B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—385 cases porcelainware, 8 cases lacqueredware, 12 cases nickleware, 236 cases enamelware, 7 cases antimonyware, 20 cases indigo, 25 kegs sulphate of copper, 680 casks sulphate of iron, 88 cases glass bottles, 5 cases earthenware, 78 cases glass bangles, 240 cases magnesium chloride, 8 cases glass mirror, 498 cases camphor, 10 cases cycle parts, 2 cases perfumery, 1 case insect powder, 9 cases silk yarn, 18 cases provisions, 1 case clock, 3 cases leather goods, 3 cases walking stick, 10 cases cotton yarn, 30 barrels coal tar, 1 case rubber goods, 2 coils cotton rope, 2 cases aluminium, 200 tins 400 drums red lead, 300 cases biscuits, 1 case umbrella, 3 cases muslin, 57 cases soap, 50 cases vegetable wax, 101 cases cotton goods, 130 cases 156 bags 107 bundles dry ginger, 2 cases umbrella furniture, 3 cases canvas, 1,961 bundles 315 pieces lumber, 33 cases 130 bales cotton shirting, 5 cases glass globes, 51 cases glass chimney, 72 cases glass tumbler, 15 bales cotton drill, 4 cases knitted goods, 1 case peppermint crystal, 2 cases idoform, 100 cases 70 drums bleaching powder, 10 drums chrome alum, 600 drums magnesium sulphate, 10 cases quinine, 542 bundles rattans, 5 cases mace, 7 bags pepper, 30 cases atchi, 300 bags sago flour, 2,837 pieces planks, 10 cases sugar, 150 bags sugarcandy, 321 casks cement, 31 cases spun silk, 400 cases cassia, 88 bags peas, 50 bales hemp, 45 bags nutmegs, 47 cases 27 bundles gum benjamin, 1,238 bags betelnuts, 40 cases preserves, 368 bags beeswax, 2 cases silk piece goods, 55 bags cubebs, 2 cases red fish, 9 cases glass beads, 10 baskets china roots, 50 cases milk, 24 bundles gunnies, 4 bags copper, 2 bags cocoa, 1 case tortoise shell, 1 bundle matting, 27 pieces 158 bars zinc slab, 10 pieces 50 bars lead, 22 bags brass, 594 cases 178 chests tea.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—58 drums bleaching powder, 78 casks tragasol, 16 drums caustic soda, 3 bales twine, 1,200 casks china clay, 12 cases cycle goods, 150 bales cotton waste, 1 case tyres, 1 case rubber sheeting, 1 case perfumed spirits, 92 bags broken tiles, 20 cases cycles, 34 casks 22 barrels silicate of soda, 20 kegs bisulphite of soda, 16 cases umbrella furniture, 13 cases drugs, 100 kegs 167 barrels green copperas, 46 cases glycerine, 14 casks lead acetate, 113 drums 8 casks magnesium chloride, 60 casks cement, 49 drums zinc chloride, 6 casks glaze powder, 16 kegs hydro sulphite of soda, 196 bags starch, 69 boxes cornflour, 5 cases boots and shoes, 5 casks chrome alum, 50 bags farina, 1,000 kegs bicarb soda, 2,100 bags soda ash, 6 crates crockery, 160 bags nitrate of soda, 160 bags French chalk, 239 cases beer, 21 hhds. 6 casks 1,331 cases whisky, 4 casks dextrine, 10 cases gin, 167 cases 2 hhds. wine, 60 cases brandy, 640 hhds. ale, 135 hhds. stout, 2 cases leather belting, 6 cases tinned fish, 6 cases 5 truss buffalo pickers, 2 cases oilcloth, 20 cases provisions, 19 truss leather, 55 cases sulphur black paste, 66 bundles black sheets, 148 barrels lubricating oil, 187 casks 2 kegs nails, 4 casks china, 130 cases 180 boxes biscuits, 21 bags picking sticks, 10 casks 3 crates 3 hhds. earthenware, 6 cases roller skins, 13 truss 2 cases picking bands, 50 kegs paint, 1 barrel oil, 3 crates 1 cask pottery, 251 kegs 40 casks red lead, 16 cases hams, 12 cases bacon, 131 bales 4 cases paper, 2 cases 6 truss hair belting, 26 cases confectionery, 10 kegs 6 casks 1,257 boxes 739 cases soap, 62 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 5 cases silk thread, 10 bales 3 coils cotton rope, 93 bales canvas, 2 bales carpets, 4 cases flannel, 10 cases wool and cotton goods, 5 cases umbrellas, 1 case cigarettes, 1 case tobacco, 23 bales woollen goods, 3 bales jute rope, 5 cases linnen goods, 131 cases sewing cotton thread, 3 bales rugs, 2 cases mixed linnens, 650 bales 3,174 cases cotton piece goods, 516 bales 411 cases cotton yarn.

S. S. Chantala from Karachi Agents, M. M. & Co.—1,110 bales cotton, 1,252 bags wheat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 3rd January 1916 was 30.194 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

LORD DERBY.

THOROUGHNESS AND METHOD.

When, as Lord Stanley, Lord Derby was Postmaster-General and rebellions were rife, he issued a circular in reply to the meetings and grumblings of the agitators, saying that he “refused to be intimidated by blackmailers”; and when he was in the Guards, he had the reputation of being an officer most thorough in whatever he undertook. The family motto, “Sans Changer”—one might slangily render it as “Stick to it!”—is typical of the man who is doing so much to help the country at the present moment, says “T. P's. Weekly.” The scholar-statesman, the fourteenth earl, known as “the Rupert of debate,” writes a correspondent, was of a more studious, less active cast; his grandson, the present earl, has a stronger character and great genius for organisation—and it is now being splendidly put to use. An instance of the possible vagaries of history is suggested by the fact that the fourteenth Earl of Derby was offered the crown of Greece in 1862; one's imagination falters at the thought of how different might have been the European situation had he accepted the onerous position!

PHOTOGRAPHING THE KAISER.

London's most famous photographer, Mr. John Russell, has just died at the age of 69. His memory must have been stored with many interesting experiences, for he was only eighteen when he first photographed the late King Edward, and he posed many other royal personages before his camera, among them the German Emperor. King Edward, in his usual friendly way, assisted Mr. Russell by tempering the strict conventions of the German Court, and obtained for him permission to “take” the Emperor on horse-back, in uniform. On one occasion, the story goes, when Mr. Russell visited Potsdam, preparations were just finished, and the moment had arrived when oldfashioned photographers used to say sternly, “Look pleasant, please!” An attendant suddenly discovered to his horror that the Kaiser's withered left arm was “in the picture,” and the position of the camera had to be altered in order that the proud Imperial sitter might appear to the world as perfect as possible. I wonder, by the way, observes “T. P.” in his “Weekly,” what would happen to any photographer who dared to tell the Kaiser to “look pleasant”—supposing the feat to be in any way possible?

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—“the laxative that cures.” D-24

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The weather continued dry.
Forecast:—No change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual.

Rajputana and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect during the day at Ratnagiri and at night at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of January 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	63.0	50.2	75	0.20		—4.78
Do. (2nd)						
Jask				0		—1.65
Do. (2nd)	79.5	59.9	65			
Muskat	76.9	66.5	64	0.27		—0.72
Do (2nd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.6	42.0	64	0.08		—0.25
Rawalpindi	67.9	33.1	68	0.19		—1.11
Lahore	70.1	38.3	77	0.15		—0.38
Hissar	73.4	38.2	66	0.02		—1.01
Ambala	71.7	39.3	68	0.28		—0.62
Delhi	72.3	47.6	50	0.02		
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.3	47.2	55	0		—0.45
Mainpuri						
Jhansi	77.9	46.8	54	0.24		—0.20
Cawnpore	74.4	46.3	68	0.02		—0.63
Allahabad	75.8	40.1	74	0.14		—0.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.1	39.8	51	0		0
Karachi	77.0	58.0	56	0		—0.21
Ajmer	72.0	42.6	56	0.05		—0.41
Jaipur	76.5	42.1	55	0.11		—0.25
Kotah	77.6	52.1	55	0		—0.31
Mount Abu	63.0	48.4	31	0		—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.0	45.7	34	0		—3.15
Dwarka	79.3	68.5	60	0.19		0.13
Veraval	80.0	69.3	33	0		—0.40
Rajkot	81.4	42.8	33	0		—0.22
Bhavnagar Para	81.6	51.4	42	0		—0.32
Surat	88.5	53.3	64	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.0	54.0	28	0		—0.21
Deesa	83.3	50.6	32	0		—0.20
Neemuch	77.1	45.3	56	0.06		—0.32
Indore	80.1	45.8	55	0.66		—0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	50.0	59	0.15		—0.68
Saugor	81.5	50.9	25	0.09		—0.92
Hoshangabad	82.9	51.6	39	0.12		—0.86
Khandwa	84.0	52.3	60	0.63		—0.12
Akola	86.1	55.9	54	1.72		—0.45
Amroati	85.8	59.3	57	0.45		—0.71
Nagpur	84.4	58.5	67	0.16		—1.16
Chanda	87.3	61.6	76	0.62		—0.49
Raipur	83.1	58.7	73	0.33		—0.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	64.5	62	0.09		—0.39
Ratnagiri	84.3	67.7	54	0.81		0.23
Mormugao	83	69	88	0.94		—0.20
Karwar	85.9	66.2	92	1.07		—0.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	50.4	44	0.16		—0.50
Ahmednagar	84.1	54.7	56	3.40		2.42
Poona	88.2	53.7	77	0.33		—0.71
Sholapur	87.2	61.6	66	1.27		—0.11
Bijapur	81.2	60.8	52	0.43		—0.76
Belgaum	82.1	56.5	88	1.70		—0.11
Aurangabad	83.7	57.7	37	1.82		1.01
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88.9	59.8	62	0.88		0.14
Hyderabad	85.3	61.6	69	0.79		—0.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.1	67.9	59	8.17		4.90
Calicut	87.7	?	73	13.29		7.41
Cochin	91.8	68.7	65	8.84		0.81
Colombo	85.4	69.5	79	27.53		9.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83	8 65.6	83	20.73		14.68
Bellary	87	3 61.7	55	7.28		5.20
Cuddapah	88	4 64.2	65	9.44		5.01
Madras	86	0 63.6	80	21.20		1.00
Bangalore	78	9 53.8	82	3.60		0.25
Coimbatore	83	9 58.5	75	6.76		2.23
Trichinopoly	85	8 63.1	73	12.73		5.03
Negapatam	82	6 71.5	77	24.23		2.73

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
MON	3	m 9 4	26 2	3	m 3 29	20 7
		0 30a	29 2		3 21a	14 6
TU.	4	m 10 4	28 10	4	m 4 24	19 2
		4 11 16a	30 2		4 12a	14 0
WED	5	m 10 59	27 5	5	m 5 14	18 8
					5 1a	13 17
THUR	6	m 0 0	30 9	6	m 6 2	17 8
		m 11 51	27 9		5 48a	14 0
FRI.	7	m 0 42	30 11	7	m 6 49	17 0
		0 41a	27 11		6 34a	14 0
SAT.	8	m 1 22	30 8	8	m 7 35	16 10
		1 30a	27 8		7 18a	15 9
SUN	9	m 2 0	29 11	9	m 8 20	16 18
		2 19a	27 2		8 1a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	3 (Monday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 13m
,,	4 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 14m
,,	5 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 15m
,,	6 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 15m
,,	7 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 16m
,,	8 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m
,,	9 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h	15·4 a.m.
First Quarter	12 ,,	,, 9h	7·6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 ,,	,, 1h	59·0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 ,,	,, 6h	5·1 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.973 Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.4 ,,
Dew Point	51.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.541 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 ,,
Minimum do.	67.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	155 Mile

Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The “Allenburys” scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give **The “Allenburys” Milk Food No. 1** for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the **“Allenburys” DIET** a partially predigested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding *boiling water only*. After childbirth the **“Allenburys” DIET** is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

“Allenburys” Foods

The “Allenburys” FOODS For Infants.

The “Allenburys” DIET For Nursing Mothers.

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months.

Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.

Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The ‘Allenburys’ Feeder. The Simplest and Best Feeding Bottle on the Market. Easily cleaned by flushing under the tap.

For Nursing Mothers, Invalids Dyspeptics, and the Aged

The DIET is quite distinct from the ‘Allenburys’ Foods for Infants.

The Allenburys’ Rusks (Malted) From 10 months upwards.

The ‘Allenburys’ Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for **free book “Infant Feeding and Management” 64** *pages of valuable information for every mother.*

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any “old timer” a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with “Mayaphal,” and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

ACCUMULATED WEALTH.

It may be true that a Cabinet of business men would carry on the War much better than one composed of politicians, but if we are to judge by the speeches of some of them it would be very necessary to muzzle them. Perhaps, however, that would be one of the advantages of the change—that being business men they would muzzle themselves and take off their coats and work. If they were allowed to talk also the nation would soon be in a pretty muddle, if we are to take Sir Alfred Mond's recent effort as a fair specimen. Sir Alfred said himself that if he claimed to be any thing, he claimed to be a business man. Everyone will readily grant him the title, and add, moreover, that he is a very able and successful business man to boot. At the same time, he is probably one of the clearest thinkers of to-day in practical economic questions, and yet in the House of Commons rencently he uttered some sentences which can only have the effect of confusing folk who are not versed in business matters and misleading them into a state of mind which is highly inopportune and dangerous. In a word, Sir Alfred was trotting out once more that bad old "accumulated wealth" fallacy, which has already had so disastrous an effect in encouraging public and private waste and sending criticism and commonsense to sleep. "The argument," he said, "that we cannot afford this or that in view of the financial situation is extraordinarily exaggerated, and a nation whose capital is 24,000 millions cannot suddenly go bankrupt because it is spending five millions a day. The sum is huge, but the capital also is huge. We must liquidate our assets in order that we may use them to bring the War to a successful conclusion." It would be difficult to pack into a couple of sentences a string of statements more mischievous at the present moment than these. Uttered by a man who is well known to have been extraordinarily successful in business, the mischief that they may do is, of course, immeasurably enhanced. "We are so rich that it does not count" is the argument used, consciously or otherwise, by the spendthrifts of the War Office (who have at least the excuse that their firs business is to equip, train and feed the Army); by the civil departments, which make business difficult and tie up our export trade in red-tape; by the luxury tradesmen, who tempt the public with huge advertisements to spend money on frivolities and absurdities which ought to be going into weapons and shells; and by self-idulgent citizens, who cannot see why they should stint themselves of any comforts and pleasures that they can afford. And now it is repeated endorsed by a great captain of industry. Even if we grant Sir Alfred Mond's figure of 24,000 millions for our capital wealth, which is far above the amount usually estimated, it does not follow that we can look on a daily expenditure of five millions a day as a light matter. That we shall "suddenly go bankrupt" is, of course, not contemplated by any serious critic of our present financial position. There is no question of our going bankrupt suddenly or slowly; but we cannot spend five millions a day on war and continue to "wax fat nd kick" in our private expenditure, and Sir Alfred does an ill service to the cause of economy when he calls the attention of the ignorant, in the street, and in the departments, to our huge accumulated total of wealth. For by far the greater part of this huge total is of no use whatever for the War, and its existence is entirely irrelevant when we consider the finance of the War. Not only is it irrelevant, but the mention of it is misleading and fallacious. As he proceeds to say, "we must liquidate our assets," in other words, sell them. How many of them can we sell, and to whom? Who will buy our railways and factories and workshops, and docks and houses, and public parks and landed estates, and such other assets? We can pledge them, or their earning power, to a limited extent by borrowing on them in America and elsewhere. For the immediate purposes of the War they are useless, except as part of the machinery of production or for the purposes of income. Some of our assets we can sell, such as our securities, but we cannot sell them nearly fast enough to enable us to regard five millions a day as a matter to be met easily out of resources stored up in the past. We can only liquidate to the extent that neutrals will buy our assets or lend to us on them. For the rest, we have to pay for the War, not out of accumulated capital, but by producing the stuff that is needed. That we can only do by forgoing stuff that we have hitherto consumed, radically altering our whole mode of life as a nation, so that all the labour and energy that is available can be devoted to making what is wanted for the Army. These things have been for months accepted in theory as a platitude, and ignored in practice by most of the more prosperous classes of the community. Now a great business authority invites us to ignore them by dwelling on our huge wealth as if it were in a form that could be shot out of a gun. "There is an idea, says this mentor, in another passage of the same speech, "that unless we produce wealth we cannot finance our Allies. We do not produce wealth; we produce commodities." What are commodities but wealth, and what is wealth but commodities If we do not produce commodities we certainly cannot finance our Allies, and we can only produce the commodities required by our Allies if we cease, or check, the production of commodities required for frivolous and self-indulgent consumption. Sir Alfred points out, very truly, that we are no worse off if we make shells instead of motor-cars, and that making cheap pianos for the working classes does not help us to finance our Allies; and yet, almost in the same breath, by emphasising the fact of our huge accumulated wealth, he invites people who want pianos or motor-cars to go on buying them. "What do the Serbians want?" he asks. "They do not want money; they want men to defend them." But what use are men if they are not armed and supplied with munitions enough to cope with the enormous consumption of them that this War involves? Really Sir Alfred seems to have wandered back into the Middle Ages, when a number of stout fellows with battleaxes in their hands were the deciding force in the great battles that sealed the fate of nations. Nowadays we want artillery and shells, and for them we want money or productive power. If it were only a question of men the Russians would long ago have been in Berlin. But the Russians lacked the productive power to make the necessary weapons and the money to buy them as fast as they were wanted, and so the Germans, who had the productive power, were able to drive them back across their own frontiers. In our case, too, productive power is all-important. We cannot increase it positively, but we can increase it for war purposes if we divert into war production forces that are now employed in production to meet the extravagance of all classes. The checking of this extravagance is one of the most serious financial problems that we have to face. Only by carrying it out can we supply the needs of the Army, reduce imports, increase exports, and check the adverse movement in the exchanges. We are not likely to carry it out if our business leaders talk at large about our 24,000 millions of capital as if those millions were practically available for war purposes—The "Statist."

COTTON.

The commercial correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes: "There has been a sharp upward movement in raw cotton, apparently without any very valid excuse. What seems to be taking place is a hardening of the conviction in the minds of holders in America that they will do well to hold their cotton back, and just now the extraordinary prosperity of the United States and the plethora of money resulting from the enormous purchases made by Great Britain, France, and Russia will no doubt enable people to do this, if they desire to do so, at a minimum of expense. The price of spot cotton has receded from the highest point reached, but the figure remains comparatively high, although it may yet be forced higher if America persists in refusing to sell. This policy, however, will only make the collapse the more serious when it does come. So far as information as to consumption can be got there does not appear to be any good reason why the supply of cotton should not be sufficient for the world's spinning requirements, but, of course, there is this to be said: that although Lancashire cannot use its full quota and Germany cannot keep her mills going, the world's requirements of cotton goods remain much as usual, and no doubt the mills in the neutral countries will be more than usually active. Both America and Japan will employ more cotton than in ordinary times and will absorb some of the trade formerly done by Lancashire and Germany. There is no doubt that Japan especially will make great strides in the cotton trade while present conditions continue, and there seems to be some uneasiness about this development in Manchester circles. Cloth business on the Manchester Exchange, never very active, has been hampered a good deal by the uncertainty about cotton prices. As a rule, buyers of cloth do not believe in the permanence of the recent advance and are very unwilling to follow it, so that buying is mainly confined to those who are forced by circumstances to do some business. Indian and China trade has been quiet, although some people report rather more inquiry."

RUBBER.

Business in crude rubber has been quieter, which is not surprising because the recent sharp ups and downs left the market in an unsettled and nervous condition. Oversold contracts having been covered freely, and consumers' near requirements being pretty well satisfied, the demand from the trade generally has abated and the outlook of the market has once again become puzzling. The American demand was brisk on the recent advance, and this led to the circulation of rumours that an American syndicate had been formed to acquire part of the surplus stock in anticipation of a further expansion in United States trade requirements, but the rumour was probably without foundation. American interests, however, are still apprehensive of further adverse developments in connection with shipping *via* Suez, and a renewal of active buying from that quarter might have to be reckoned with, for delays in transit may require to be faced and dealt with. Pending further developments as to the progress of the shipments and landings on this side buyers as well as sellers are rather shy, in spite of the much better prices obtainable as compared with a few weeks ago. Some of the estates do not deem it advisable to book forward orders freely because of the shipping uncertainties which are already causing anxieties as to the execution of current contracts. The loss of a vessel carrying a large rubber cargo put prices up considerably.

POSITION OF COPPER.

Market conditions in copper have shown considerable irregularity, but the essential features of strength which have governed the situation for some time remain unimpaired. A lull has manifested itself in the demand for standard metal owing to the less encouraging American share advices, but American producers are remarkably well sold ahead and are quite content to await developments. After a sharp setback in warrants the market has shown fair staying power in the neighbourhood of £89 a ton, the stiffer tone being quite in keeping with the further drain upon the supplies in home and French warehouses, where stocks are now down to about 15,000 tons. But for the larger shipments advised from Chili, the European visible supply would have experienced another considerable shrinkage during the last half of November. The statistical position seems very strong, while production in America appears to be easily taken care of, for domestic requirements are heavy and should increase further as the industrial boom makes progress. The market for refined copper continues tight on both sides of the Atlantic.

IRON AND STEEL.

Although Cleveland warrants have not maintained the most extreme figures touched during the upward swing of prices, there has not been any loosening in the structure upon which the rise is based, and the set-back is merely incidental to the securing of profits by a few speculators. Under ordinary conditions prices would be perilously high, but the times are out of joint and markets with them. Fantastic costs largely arising from the gross mismanagement of the nation's business are mainly responsible, of course, for the present disgraceful prices of commodities, but the remedying of this state of affairs is probably past praying for. Consumers are forced to pay the prices asked, and a certain amount of business is being done both in foundry irons and in hematite, but most of it is in connection, direct or indirect, with State requirements. A good deal of business has been booked in hematite for delivery up to June next, and makers have already been pretty well cleaned out. The general outlook for steel is most serious, because of the highly problematical source from which raw material is to be obtained. It is this which is responsible for the semi-dead-lock in South Wales, where the steel-makers, helplessly casting around to find raw material, are not willing to quote for bars, etc., such as are required by the local tinplate, etc., trades. The disorganisation arising also from munitions demands is a contributory factory. In the Midlands further price advances are put into force from week to week, and best iron bars are now up to £13 10s., against £8 10s. in August, 1914, while for steel bars about £15 is demanded. Finished steel is hardly quotable.

TIN.

There has been much less doing in tin, and in spite of a further depletion of the home spot supplies, sentiment has been less hopeful, while prominent operators have lent no support. With indications of some weakness in the American position lately, there has been more disposition to sell, although Eastern markets have displayed a certain amount of resistance. After a moderate recovery to well over £170 for standard tin, prices fell away sharply, mainly on anticipations of poor statistics for November. These proved even worse than expected, on account of the very heavy quantities shipped from the Straits and of the disappointing American deliveries. The fact, however, is worth noting that out of the total of about 6,700 tons shipped from the Straits fully 4,000 tons are going direct to the United States, so that spot supplies on this side are likely to continue small over the turn of the year. Indications point to the maintenance of large American consumption for months to come, and it would be easy to take too pessimistic a view. It is just possible that the immediate adverse features have been discounted, and indeed unconfirmed reports as to the loss of a tin-carrying vessel in the Mediterranean gave prices a sharp lift at the end of the week.

TEA.

There has been less irregularity in the Tea Market chiefly because of the further curtailment of sale offerings of Indian descriptions, added to the fact that the price of common and inferior grades is more attractive, although deterioration in quality as regards Indian tea still exerts a restaining effect upon buyers. The trend of values has been mostly firm especially for the good medium to fine qualities, which met with a fairly general revival of competition, although the demand late in the week became less active. Common to medium Indian pekoes range from 6½d. to a little over 1s. per lb. The moderate quantities of Ceylon tea available were very well absorbed at rather harder prices, pekoe souchong being obtainable at between 7d. and 10d. per lb. The statistical position still leaves something to be desired, but it is well to bear in mind that the quantities which have come into sight from India have been much smaller. Hence stocks may be reduced materially within the next few months.

Use . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
[Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.]
For Cool Clear Vision,
With neutral tinted Lenses;
PRICE Rs.6.

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW;
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side plates Rs. 10
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Saves a host of trouble.
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Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.
19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LON B.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Bus Stalls.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Estimated Sales	10.000
Total Imports	28,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
January.	7.76	+7
Jan.-Feb.	7.76	
Feb.-Mar.	7.75	
Mar.-Apl.	7.73	
Apl.-May.	7.67	
May-Jun.	7.63	
Jun-July.	7.58	
July-Aug.	7.53	+3
Aug.-Sept.	7.39	
Sept.-Oct.	7.23	
Oct.-Nov.	7.18	
Nov.-Dec.	7.15	
Dec.-Jan.	7.15	
Jan.-Feb.	7.15	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31st.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	193,000
" Exports to Great Britain	47,000
" " to France and Continent	33,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,736,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,393,000

New York markets closed on 1st January.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31st.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta.—Jan.-Feb.	79

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
January. New Crop	20
July-Sept.	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
January. New Crop	20/1½
July-Sept.	18/4½
Fine White Ja aC. & F. Calcutta	
January. New Crop	22/1½
July-Sept.	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi January. New Crop	22/3
July-Sept.	19/7½

All prices nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.

After ruling quiet for the greater part of the day, the market ruled firmer at Colaba, and rates advanced about Rs. 2 over those quoted in the morning.

A little business has been reported in Bengals and Khandeish and ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 217½.
Fine Akola January 258.
Good Broach April 287½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDAY D. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Broach	224	..	285	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	226/7	216½	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bind Punjab	219	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	236½/7	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	280/1	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	280/1	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	257/½	..	..	"
M.G. "	256/½	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Gomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 3rd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	234	224	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	249	236	226	..	Ready
	..	229	218	..	25th Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab	..	223	218	..	Ready
(M.G.)	..	220	210	..	25th Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	241	227	..	Ready
	..	236	223	..	25th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	263	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.)	..	261	253	..	Ready
(Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	263	255	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.,	..	257	249	..	25th Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready
	..	260	252	..	25th Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	270	262	..	Ready
Pookaum(M.G	..	265	257	..	25th Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	275	267	..	Ready
	..	271	263	..	25th Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	284	276	..	Ready
Kamptl(M.G.)	..	281	273	..	25th Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat.	..	282	274	..	Ready
(M.G.)	..	280	272	..	25th Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	296	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	294	..	288	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	237	224	..	Ready
	..	235	223	..	25th Jan.'16
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	265	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	276	Ready O. C
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	276	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bear of Assessum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawn-		

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions.
B 18

pore	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41	0	0
Teelseed, Black	36	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	8	0	0
Groundnuts	34	12	0
Mowraseed	3	11	0

	7	14	0
	8	14	0
	8	8	0
	..	..	..
	..	..	..
	8	8	0
	4	1	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	7½
Linseed May	9	6	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Feb.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-31d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141
Do. Shanghai	185
60 d-s. Yokohama	155.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-31d. Feb.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-4-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-12-0.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened today with an easy tone, but owing to fair inquiry the rates soon revived.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also closed steady.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 500.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,025 closed at Rs. 1,040 (sellers).

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,285, declined to Rs. 1,277½, but closed at Rs. 1,297½.

Centrals were firm at Rs. 1,900, Simplex at Rs. 310, Currimbhai at Rs. 225 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 230.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 242½.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 635.

Tata Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 107½. Deferred after touching Rs. 276 improved to Rs. 280.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 927½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares closed at Rs. 218½ (buyers).

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 63½ in a big lot.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,115.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares improved to Rs. 170 X. D.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,542½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95½.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

DR. GOSSE ON WAR BOOKS.

Dr. Edmund Gosse discusses "Reading in War Time" in the "Morning Post." He says of the output of war books:—

I am only expressing a personal opinion when I say that Mr. Owen Wister's "Pentecost of Disaster" seems to me the most likely specimen of it to survive. But it is plain that the longer the struggle is protracted the thinner this stream of special war-literature is bound to become.

We cannot read over and over and over again about the destruction of Reims and the infamies of "a scrap of paper."

When the colours of the war have completely blended into history, and the seals of diplomacy are broken at last, a new interest will be awakened, but for the present those questions which can be intelligently discussed in books have become entrenched and stationary, like the battle-lines in Poland and Flanders.

In this state of affairs, there seems little room for new interests, but plenty for a resumption of the old. We have attempted to discover what is being read, and the result seems to point to a reaction in favour of old favourites, and friends of seasoned responsibility, whose sobriety can be depended on.

HOME-MADE COUGHDROPS.

A RECIPE EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KEEP.

Cough drops suitable for both children and adults can easily and quickly be prepared at home by pouring a few drops of pure *bitrate* of tar on a lump of sugar. Let this dissolve slowly in the mouth, and as it dissolves so the healing and soothing virtues of the pine tar will penetrate to every part of the throat, chest, and lungs.

Bitrate of Tar is useful in a hundred different ailments, and it is no wonder chemists are experiencing difficulty in meeting the demand. Half a teaspoonful poured into a bowl of boiling water produces a healing vapour which, when inhaled, gives instant relief in cases of cold in the head, bronchitis, asthma, etc., while it is well known that 2 ozs. of *bitrate* of tar, 8 ozs. of sugar, and half-pint of hot water produce, at a total cost of less than three rupees, a pint of cough syrup far superior to the ready made mixtures composed of drugs, and at less than one-fourth the price usually charegd for the ready-made article. Make a syrup by dissolving the sugar in the hot water, and then add the *bitrate* of tar. Stir well and when cold it is ready for use. The pleasant flavour and aroma of this home-made cough syrup make it very acceptable to children, to whom it may be safely given at all times.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers.
B 20

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	£			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	61
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,545
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,580
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	63½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	19½
Central Co-op BK., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. O	50	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
Standard Bk. P	50	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	62
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	54½
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	83 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	780
Bhimani CottonMill	100	..	8	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company	250	..	20	695
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	445
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,900
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	470
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	465
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	102½
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	225
David ..	250	do.	20	500
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	195
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress ..	800	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	423½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	242½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	143½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	230
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	840
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,290
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,295
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	50	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,060
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	310
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,037½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	210
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,475
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	345
Vishnu Cotton P	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15Yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	407
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	85
Badhan Pile ..	70	June.	7	85
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	927½
Bo. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	166
and T.Co. Ld. O	£10	July	6%	218
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 3	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	222½
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	28
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	450
The Eastern O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement O.	100	..	Nil.	85
D.	40	..	Nil.	95
P.	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
India Cotton Oil Co. Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	170
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	95
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	510
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	24
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	745
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	18½
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co. O	75	Jan.	6%	107½
Tata Iron Steel D	30	&	Nil.	150
Co P	150	June	6%	168
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,115
" P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,110
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem162
Thacker & Co. ..	..	May	25%	133
Telephone Co ..	..	..	Rs. 4	..
Treacher & Co ..	..	July	Nil.	500X.D.

B—Buyer Nom—Nominal prices. S—Seller
CD—Cum divide. XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar ..	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	Rs. 4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails of 16th December, due at 9 a.m.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's inaugural address to Students' Circle, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Address to Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 6.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.

Bombay High Court re-opens after the X'mas Recess.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts Wireless Demonstrations.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PUDUMJEE.—Nasserwanji Sorabji Pudumjee the only son of the late Mr. Sorabji Pudumjee of Poona, passenger on board the P. & O. s. s. Persia drowned on 30th December, 1915.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 4.

Embarkation ordered for this morning is postponed to 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—

January 5th S. S. "Orissa" "B" and "D" Troops at 1 p.m.

January 8th S. S. "Ula" "A" and "C" Troops.

January 14th "B" and "D" Troops.

January 22nd "A" and "C" Troops.

Unless otherwise notified the ships will be moored at Jetty End Alexandra Dock. The time will be notified later.

Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.)

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding,

January, 3.

No. 1.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 2nd January 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 2.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Thursday 6th January at 7 a.m. 6 in. Dummy Loader Drill at Headquarters.

Saturday 8th January at 7 a.m. 6 in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3—CLOTHING.

All great coats and water bottles must be returned before 7th January 1916.

No. 4.—LEAVE.

No. 1728. Gnr. W. G. Robertson is granted leave from 7-1-16 to 12-1-16 both days inclusive.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 5.—PARADES.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 9th January at 9 a.m. Squad. Drill.

Sunday 9th January at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

No. 6.—PARADES.

The E. E. Coy. will parade at Apollo Bunder on 5th inst. at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

January 4.

Parades for the period ending 11th instant.

MONDAYS.

F Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. (Jan. 10th) Dress Drill Order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

C. D and F Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

A Coy. parade in Mufti at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Outpost duty.

G Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill

G Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

G Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

B Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy Drill at Headquarters.

C Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. (Jan. 11th) Dress, Drill Order, helmets rifles &c. All members must attend.

D Coy. at Telegraph quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles &c.

G Coy. at 6 p.m at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill.

G Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

E Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Proficiency Candidates will parade (Jan. 4th) at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

J Coy. Coy. Parade Nos. 1 and 2 sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

C. D, E and F Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

J Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

THURSDAYS.

D Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph quarters. Dress Drill Order Helmets, rifles &c.

B Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

E Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"C" Coy. 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill.

G Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

J Coy. Coy. Parade No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 at Headquarters.

FRIDAYS.

J Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

G and E Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

B Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. Drill at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

A Coy. Parade in Mufti at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed Bayonet practice.

C, D and F Cos Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

G Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

SATURDAYS.

G Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

318. Range.—The range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Wednesday morning, in January and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays January 9th and 16th. Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the Range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January.

Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to B Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March—L'Entente Cordiale	W. Allier
Overture—Raymond	Thomas
Valse—Ciribiribin	Bucalocci
Selection—The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Serenata—(Op. 244A)	Czibulka
Melodies from—Peggy	Stuart
Alaskan Love Song—Cocheco	Reeves

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Bandar Abbas, Linga, Dubai and Bahrein will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. to-day instead of at 4 p.m. on the 1st idem, as previously advertised.

REPORTED THEFT.

Ismail Ahmed, a Mahomedan, residing at Elphinstone Road, reports the theft during the absence of the family, of gold ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,720.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Bharat Gujarati Association Amateurs will stage a Gujarati play entitled "Vidya Vinod" at the Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, to-day at 9-30 p.m. The proceeds will be handed over to the Secretaries of the Sir Pherozeshah Memorial Fund.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver an address in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Mukund R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

THE SKATING RINK.

The Skating Rink is becoming more and more popular every day. There will be sports to night, for which a very interesting programme is advertised. The programme, which is sure to draw a crowded house, includes a Wheel-Barrow Race, a Gentlemen's Race, Bitting the Apples, Boat Race etc.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures on "First Aid" to the injured under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence from Sunday, the 9th January Dr. R. D. Chinoy, will deliver these lectures in the rooms of the Secondary Teachers' Training College Rooms, Elphinstone High School Premises, every Sunday only from 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m (S. T.). These classes are open for persons of all communities and no fees are charged.

THE STUDENTS CIRCLE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the inaugural address of this session this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. A. L. Coverton, Principal, be had at the lecture Hall in the morning sion will be free but by tickets which can be had at the lectures Hall in the morning from 7-45 to 9-15 and one hour before the lecture. Special arrangements for ladies and members of the Circle will be made.

MISSING KEY.

Mr. M. Raymond, head clerk in the David Sassoon Mill at Ghoreebdeo, reports that from the office safe Rs. 300 were missed on the 14th November and Rs. 267 on the 14th December. About eight years ago the key of the safe was lost and a duplicate key was made. It is believed that the original key was picked up by somebody, who committed the theft.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Jethasing Hanumansing, a pointsman in the Bombay Port Trust Railway, doing duty at Wadala. The evidence showed that on the 28th ultimo the deceased was on a shunting engine. In jumping off it his foot slipped and it came under one of the wheels of the engine, and was crushed. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where gangrene set in and he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the engine driver from blame.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Mahomedally Walibhoy, a milk dealer and a relative of his, named Nurmahomed Munji, were going along Pinjrapole Lane on Saturday evening, when they quarrelled over some money transaction. From words they came to blows, and it is alleged Nurmahomed stabbed Mahomedally in the back with a large knife, inflicting four wounds. Nurmahomed was arrested, and Mahomedally was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where as his condition was found to be precarious, his deposition was taken by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Jivan Gungaram, a Hindu, residing at Byculla. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was going along Parel Road, Byculla, at 8 p.m. on Saturday, when a motor car came up from behind him, and knocked him down. The car drove away and its number could not be ascertained. No wheel passed over the deceased, who was injured on the head by the fall and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died from fracture of the skull.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT ON A SHIP.

GOLD WORTH RS. 41,600 LOST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged (1) Jehangir Sorabji, (2) Ramji Govind, (3) Nathu Jiva, (4) Gokul Kala, and (5) Sadu Bhikha with the theft of sixteen bars of gold valued at Rs. 41,600 belonging to Baber Govind. (Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the first and second accused respectively.

One Jivanji Ranchhod was charged with receiving stolen property. Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for Jivanji.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant is a landed proprietor and gets gold from Durban for sale. As he lived up country a relative of his named Naranji Dulabhji got the gold c/o the firm of D. N. Mahomed of Sheikh Memon Street. The second accused who was a servant of the firm came to know that two boxes of quilt and pillows, which were consigned to Naranji c/o D. N. Mahomed contained gold. He told this to the first accused, who is a foreman of labourers, and these two accompanied by the third and fourth accused took a Chinese carpenter to the steamer and went into the hold of the steamer on the night of the 20th December. Pieces of gold were extracted from the boxes, and the fifth accused who was on the deck at the time, on hearing the noise, went into the hold, when he saw the pieces of gold. The accused gave small sums as hush money to labourers who had seen the boxes broken open, but those who were not paid hush money, reported the matter to the Police. The first accused was arrested in Bombay, when eight pieces of gold were recovered from him. The second accused was arrested at Surat and gold worth Rs. 13,000 recovered from Jivanji whom he had given it for keeping. The other accused were subsequently arrested.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The Government having accepted the generous offer of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to be permitted to keep fifty beds of wounded British soldiers from overseas in his hospital at Bhavnagar, the first batch consisting of about 30 men arrived at Viramgam yesterday en route to Bhavnagar from Bombay. His Highness the Maharaja with his Dewan specially came down to Viramgam to receive them.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

GAIETY IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

New Year's Eve at Green's.

The Festive Season is at an end, but reminiscences of it, as far as Bombay is concerned, will not be readily forgotten, particularly the festivities at the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant where over a thousand Christmassy faces were in evidence both on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. It would be difficult to conjure up visions of more remarkable and convivial gatherings—a distinct proof of the popularity of these two public resorts in Bombay. People who went for an appetiser remained to dine, and with a fine selection of music at each place, there was nothing further to need to complete a really happy evening. It will, perhaps, appear somewhat incongruous to have rejoiced at the Taj and at Green's while we are engaged in a world-wide conflict for British supremacy, but the cheerfulness of a host of soldiers and sailors present afforded the best evidence of the security of our boys at the front and of our ultimate victory. It would be superfluous to refer to the excellent catering at the Taj and at Green's where Mr. Stengler, the genial manager, and his staff flitted about to attend to the requirements of all. The dinner served on the Roof Garden at Green's had very little to compare with them in Bombay on these festive evenings, and the scenes were wholly picturesque.

AN INDIAN MUSICAL FAMILY

A BABY SINGER.

The well-known Hindu musical family of Bombay, consisting of Mr. Balkrishna Tookaram, the proprietor of the Shripad Sangit Shala, and his three sons and his daughter Krishnabai, aged 7, gave two concerts last week in Bombay, which were largely attended. The programme commenced with a song given to the accompaniment of harmonium and banjo, by the baby singer and her brother, Ganpat, who is only two years older than herself. The girl's singing was loudly applauded and her brother Shunker's admirable mastery over various musical instruments such as "bina," "sarangi", "sitar" "dilruba" harmonium, banjo and violin was also much appreciated. Mr. Balkrishna's eldest son, Mr. Ramchandra, gave a fine exhibition of his great skill with the "dilruba and his classical siging was also much appreciated. Some students of the institution then played on the "dilruba" and other instruments.

At the conclusion of the concert, which was a great success, some of the guests thanked Mr. Balkrishna for the entertainment he had given and referred to the services his school was rendering to the cause of classical Indian music. References were also made to the fine musical talents of the family.

At the garden party given by the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy to the members of the Moslem League and the delegates to the Indian National Congress on Friday, this musical family was invited to contribute music for the entertainment of the guests.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY.

The final match in the Open Doubles in the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments was played on Sunday, on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Court. Messrs. Saraf and Lele from Ahmednagar beat Messrs. Chinmulgund and Fyzee (7—5; 4—6; 6—3).

After the match the prize distribution ceremony took place and Mr. H. G. Gharpure, I.C.S., distributed the prizes to the winners in the various events, who were:—

Singles (open):—Mr. Wagle.

Doubles (open):—Messrs. Saraf and Lele.

Doubles (for Hindus only):—Messrs. Gunjikar and Wagle.

CRICKET AT SURAT.

BOMBAY ALFRED CRICKET CLUB C.C. V. SURAT COMBINED C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Alfred Cricket Club by two wickets and 139 runs. The match was played at Surat on the Surat City Club's ground. Scores:—

SURAT COMBINED TEAM.

Marzban 0, Balliwalla 0, Vaid 10, Mehta 7, Megha 0, Damri 4, Panthakji 5, Munshi 0, Wadiwalla not out 6, Captain 4, Boze 0, extras 1. Total 37.

ALFRED C. C.

H. David 10, S. R. Mullan 7, S. J. Talati 0, N. Wankadia 72, N. Meherhomji 25, A. B. Vania 16, B. Framji 20, Kaianjia 2, M. A. Vania not out 1, M. R. Mullan and N. C. Talati did not bat, extras 14. Total (for 8 wickets) 176.

CASH ROBBERY AT THE POST OFFICE

RS. 30,000 SUPPOSED TO BE LIFTED.

Someone has evidently made a successful foray on the General Post Office cash. A large safe is reported to have been eased of about Rs 30,000, which was awaiting the payment of the postal establishment. The matter is in the hands of the police, who are making investigations.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

ENTRIES FOR FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, 6 years.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 5 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 5 years.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus g Bonfire, aged.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's b e m Grey Leg 6 years.
Mrs. Bleach's br e m Oriflamme, 14-2, 6 years.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 aged.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b a h Buttercup, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0,
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Mr. E. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechev's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaids' g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleets' w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a g Ya Nasib, aged.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a g Chaser, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0 6 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.
Mr. Ismail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomeds' ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Partner, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.
Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, aged.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h King Mac, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time, 5 years.
The Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. K. Cassambhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, 5 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 3 years.
Hon. Hr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriffs' ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Alis' ch a h Shimran, 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Alis' g a h Alman, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0 aged.
Mr. Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3 6 years.
Mr. Khalap bin Saif's g a h Murpho, 4 years.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 5 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere, 5 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Nassim, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0, 4 years.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had been hoping to get out the accounts of the Cricket Week before the end of 1915, but found that this was impossible owing to the holidays and also to the fact that various Clubs which had tents have also been unable to prepare their accounts and forward me their donations.

The results, so far as known, are promising and the sums already received from Clubs are very satisfactory and I venture to think that when the final result is known, it will show a balance of certainly not less than Rs. 30,000 available for payment to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.—Yours etc.,

J. MACKIN,
Honorary Secretary,

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Hindu-Moslem Unity.

The "Bengalee":—In the well-being and greatness of India, lies the well-being and greatness of both Hindus and Mahomedans. The movement of nationalism, which, as modern events prove, will ultimately lead to that world-union, which philosophers dreamt, ought now to take a firm hold of both Hindu and Moslem minds. Rightly has Mr. Haque said that "the word 'Indian Moslems' convey the ideas of our nationality and religion, and as long as we keep our duties and responsibilities arising from these factors before our eyes, we can hardly go wrong." Let us hope and believe that the Indian Muslims will no longer go wrong when Mr. Haque has supplied them with this unerring chart and compass. The inspiration of historical facts cannot but make for that union of souls which we all so ardently desire for the good of our common motherland. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque's politics are so completely our politics that we need not waste many words on them beyond saying that such a forceful presentation of the case for both Hindus and Mahomedans requires a gift of character and talent which have found a singular combination in his vigorous personality. The one other feature of the speech which has moved us, is his touching reference to the present misfortune of those of his co-religionists who shared with him the risks of a political career in India, and are now eating their hearts away in the wilderness of their interned life and activity. The great public utterances of our countrymen lose half their moral worth if they do not throb with sympathy and commisseration for the sufferings of their fellow-workers who are boldly bearing the inevitable cross. From whatever point of view we may consider the speech of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, he has satisfactorily discharged his duties as the President of the present session of the Moslem League.

Mr. Haque's Address.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque has uttered the views of the Moslem League and those of his great community. Whatever is lacking in his speech, the fact remains that it is the bold, unfettered expression of a man who has nothing to fear from his utterances, and it must be accepted as the voice of the Moslem League. The President is the spokesman of his community, and his address is couched in the sincerest and most eloquent language.

Demand for a Declaration of Policy.

The "Punjabee."—It is neither just nor fair to suggest, as some are doing, that when Sir S. P. Sinha asks the Government to make a declaration of policy in regard to India, he wants nothing more than a reiteration of the declarations which have been made by British statesmanship from the days of John Bright to those of Lord Hardinge. How anybody could fall into this strange misapprehension with the full text of Sir S. P. Sinha's address before him is a marvel to us. Does not Sir S. P. Sinha say that what he wants is "a definite and authentic proclamation with regard to which there will be no evasion or misunderstanding possible?" And can this be said of any of the declarations already made? Again does he not say elsewhere that what he wants is that the Congress should hold up and the Government accept an ideal such as would "commend itself first to the heart and then to the head" of awakening India? Can this be said of any ideal that the Government has yet definitely accepted? The fact is Sir S. P. Sinha is pleading for nothing less than an authoritative proclamation to be made immediately after the war, in the name of the English nation, in which the goal of complete self-government will be declared definitely to be the goal of England's efforts in India. We need scarcely say that no proclamation of this kind has been made so far. The Proclamation of the late Queen, our great Charter, went a very long way, but it did not go far enough in this particular respect. What is now needed is a greater and more explicit Charter, such as even a future Lord Curzon would not be able to treat as ambiguous, to be followed immediately by a substantial measure of self-government, such as, while partially satisfying the country's political aspirations, will serve as an earnest of England's determination to fully redeem her pledge within the shortest possible time.

The Moral of the Incident.

"New India."—The incident has another moral—Indians, Hindus and Muslims alike must watch ceaselessly and guard themselves against the invidious attacks from alien interests. It is now an open secret that there is a wire-pulling which aims at disturbing peace between the various communities. The Indian public has not forgotten certain strange happenings in Bengal and elsewhere which ultimately resulted in quarrels and riots. If we have differences, our own respective leaders can settle them and we do not want Police nursing and I.C.S. advice. We understand what "Divide and Rule" means, and how it has worked in the past. The bond of friendship between the two communities is growing and it is the solemn duty of all Indians, whatever their caste, creed or faith, to do everything possible at the cost of all convenience and comfort to preserve it and tighten it further. As members of different communities we have our communal interests and we have to work for them, but communal rights and interests must give way to National ones. The Motherland first and province next; the Nation first and community next;—and that should be the aim of all.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

THE EMANCIPATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The underlying idea of social reform in all countries,—and especially in India,—is to seek for the amelioration of existing social conditions in a way that is most conducive, firstly, to the development of the sense of unity in the people by the fusion of all castes and classes through the abolition of all artificial barriers that separate them; secondly, to the raising of the status of woman by education and the removal of disabilities under which she labours. The delegates to the twenty-ninth session of the Indian Social Conference which met last week were animated by this two-fold ideal,—though the more important place in the deliberations of the Conference was occupied by questions relating to the status of women in Indian society. Possibly in view of the discussion at the Anti-Caste Conference recently organised by the Aryan Brotherhood, the Social Conference decided wisely to devote more of its attention to the question of the emancipation of Indian womanhood. It selected as its president a man who has earned the gratitude of his countrymen for his selfless services in the amelioration of the condition of Hindu women, especially of that class of Hindu women whose hardships it is difficult for an outsider to imagine.

It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that Prof. Karve devoted the main portion of his presidential address to the question of women's education. He began by acknowledging that "the question of the education of girls and women in India in itself delicate and difficult is rendered more so by certain prejudices and social customs," but he proceeded to emphasise that the Government had not displayed in the cause of women's education one-tenth of the activity that they had in that of men's education, though even the latter fell immensely short of the needs of the country. He pointed out that the forces of prejudice would be reduced to a minimum if the active sympathy of the women were enlisted in the matter, and that, if they were properly approached and their help sought in the right spirit, many of them would come forward to help and co-operate in any scheme for women's education. The solicitude of the parents for the education of their girls had, he added, immensely increased in recent years and if, in these circumstances, Government took up the question in earnest and initiated practical measures in a spirit of greater sympathy and greater liberality, influential persons and private bodies would be ready to supplement the action of Government if they receive encouragement and aid by way of grants. Prof. Karve regretted that the Secretary of State, in his reply to the recent deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett, betrayed a strange ignorance of the present state of Indian opinion on the matter,—and a striking commentary on this was given by the memorial to the Government of India adopted last week at the meeting of women of this Presidency,—and a want of that noble spirit of sympathy which characterized the policy formulated in the memorable dispatch of Sir Charles Wood as early as 1854. It is noteworthy that the Conference passed a resolution expressing its gratitude to Sir William Wedderburn, Mrs. Fawcett and other English friends of India and its entire approval of the memorial submitted by the deputation to the Secretary of State. Prof. Karve pointed out that the glaring defects in the existing arrangements were that the number of girls' schools is miserably small, that the provision of training institutions for women teachers is far too scanty to meet the growing demand, and that the accommodation in the few existing training colleges is altogether inadequate. As a means for the extension of primary education, he suggested the co-education of boys and girls in the primary schools. Secondary education is admittedly very costly at present and the courses of study are in many ways unsuited to the needs of Indian women. Facilities for the secondary education of girls, especially in districts, are, moreover, very inadequate and the President of the Conference did not ask for too much when he claimed that Government should maintain a Girl's High School in every division. An interesting proposal which deserves due consideration is that Government should, where necessary, throw open Boys' High Schools, to girls and should instruct headmasters to admit girls whenever they seek admission. This experiment, it may be added, has been tried by the Deccan Education Society with good results. In the matter of higher education, Prof. Karve did not seem to go very far. Though he admitted the urgent need of a separate Medical College for women, separate Arts Colleges for women appeared to him quite unnecessary at this stage, for he thought that the money spent on them might with profit be applied otherwise. This may be true, but it has to be recognised, that the hopes of raising the status of women in India depend on the enthusiasm and activity of the educated women and that the greater the number of highly educated women we have to guide the movement the speedier is its progress likely to be.

Having emphasised that the most natural and, therefore, most efficient medium of instruction is the pupils' mother tongue and that women as a class have to fulfil, in the social economy, functions different from those of men, Prof. Karve stated that, if schools and colleges were started with vernaculars as the media of instruction, and English as a second language, and with courses of study suited to the needs of womanhood, there need be no apprehension that the institutions would not soon be filled. The success of the Women's University of Japan,—an exhaustive examination of the work of which was an interesting feature of the address,—was an example, and though it would be sometime before Government could consider any new departure in the system of education, Indian States, public bodies, private institutions and all interested in the amelioration of the country could well make experiments. Prof. Karve himself is not the type of individual who waits for acamedic discussions where practical work has to be commenced,—and to be commenced immediately,—and hence his announcement that the Hindu Widows' Home Association, of which he is the founder, has resolved to start college classes as the natural development of its Mahilashrama in the direction of a Women's University, though indeed gratifying, was not surprising.

THE PERSIA OUTRAGE.

It is useless to waste words in denunciation of the perpetrators of the Persia outrage. Germany and Austria can do nothing to make their record blacker than it was left after the Lusitania and Ancona incidents, and if there were any who believed that the recent conciliatory Austrian Note to the United States was anything more than a cynical and dishonest sop to the gullible occupant of the White House, they have had a rude and brutal awakening. It is useless to look to the great neutral Power in the Western Hemisphere to make a really effective protest against these repeated breaches of international law and outrages on humanity. We must merely set our teeth and deepen our determination never to shathe the sword until the Governments and peoples who order and condone these bestial outrages, as horrible in their character as any that have stained the pages of ancient or modern history, have been finally deprived of the power ever to repeat them. The worthy President Wilson will, no doubt, proceed to compose a fresh series of Notes but the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries must look to their own efforts to vindicate the conscience of humanity.

It is now known that several Bombay people have been lost in the disaster. But, while our sympathies go out to those who have been so tragically bereaved, we must not complain unduly. The tragedy has brought home to us in this country more closely the ruthless character of the foe we are fighting, but we have hitherto enjoyed an immunity from these outrages for which we need to be grateful, and we must remember that others have suffered before us. Nevertheless, the pity that we feel for the unfortunate women and children, so remorselessly sent to a sudden doom, cannot be expressed, and hardly less tragic is the fate of those young men returning to their native land, equipped for an honourable career and full of hope and ambition for the future. We would ourselves express our special feeling of regret at the news that Mr. F. M. Coleman of "The Times of India" is among the drowned. Mr. Coleman was connected with our contemporary during the period that it established the high and honourable position that it now occupies among the journals of India, and had much to do with its business success. His death and that of his son will be widely regretted in the profession of which he was a member.

The Charge.

(FROM "PUNCH.")

[Passed by the Imperial German Censor as a further example of the incredible levity of the British Soldier.]

Where the clouds of the poison-gas stifle and slay,
Behind them come pouring the Huns to the fray;
Packed rank after rank like long wave after wave,
They hearten their courage by shouting this stave—

"Deutschland uber Alles!"

The gallant and glorious soldiers of France,
When the bugle-call sounds for the longed-for advance.
Set flame to their patriot blood with the call
That bids them in vengeance to conquer or fall—

"Vaincre ou Mourir!"

But see! from their trenches the English-men burst;
Like hounds over fallow they stream to be first;
Not of England or Glory or Death is their strain,
Their battle-cry rings in the deathless refrain—

"Early Doors, Sixpence!"

Official and Personal.

The delegates of the Young Women's Christian Association National Conference, now assembled at Bombay, were entertained to tea at Government House yesterday afternoon. Lord and Lady Willingdon were unfortunately absent and so the guests were received by Mrs. W. D. Sheppard, Lord Brassey was present and spoke a few words of welcome to which Mr. Carter, the National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. replied on behalf of the ladies.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. Pim, Financial Secretary, U.P., was quietly married to Miss Scott yesterday morning at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad. The Lieutenant-Governor came from Lucknow for the wedding and left again for Benares en route to Gorakhpur.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has arrived at Bangalore and is the guest at the residence of Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, Dewan of Baroda.

THE GARDENER'S EXAMPLE.

In August of this year I was talking about ways and means to an old gardener who had recently become eligible for the old age pension, says a correspondent in the "Post." His wife was of the same age as himself. He told me that he did not intend to apply for the pension during the war, because he did not wish to add in any way, however small, to the financial burden of the country! The Government have enough to do without paying pensions to me, he said.

Notes of the Day.

"The Statist" on the Indian Problem.

We reproduce below two extracts from our London contemporary—"The Statist"—in reference to the two all-absorbing topics which were the subject of so much healthy discussion in the recent Indian National Congress and the Moslem League sessions. It will be seen that the articles were written some four or five weeks prior to the date of the holding of these important assemblies here. Curiously enough the writer in the columns of "The Statist" has taken identically the same view of the future Indian Administration as the Congressmen. Evidently unbiassed and independent minds have taken the same view which has been so much in the foreground in India for some weeks past. In its issue of the 27th November last, our contemporary wrote as under in an article, headed "The British Empire's Fighting Strength":—

"According to the Census of 1911, the population of India amounted to 315 millions. Now, if we were to accept in their literal sense the offers made by the ruling princes and great feudatories of India and call for only 1 per cent. of the population, that is to say, one man of proper fighting physical qualities out of every hundred of the total population, we should get an army of 3,150,000. There are military writers of considerable reputation who maintained that Germany has rased 10 millions of men. According to the German Census of the other day, her population was slightly under 65 millions. Therefore, if Germany enrolled 10 millions of men in her army she took very nearly two men out of every thirteen men, women, and children in the community. Whereas if India furnished only one man in every hundred men, women, and children she would give us 3,150,000, which added to, the armies we have at present, would very nearly raise the whole British land forces, to the level of the entire French land forces though France is fighting for her very life, and we are free even from the fear of an enemy landing on our shores."

What England Thinks.

In its issue of the 4th December, 1915, "The Statist" has another article headed "Imperial Organisation and the War" as follows:—

"We have spoken so far only of the self-governing communities. But the problem of India is, to say the very least, at the lowest estimate as important as any other portion of the matter. It has been conceded, both by the United Kingdom and by the self-governing Dominions, Commonwealths and Unions, that India is henceforward to be represented at each Imperial meeting. But that will not be enough. We of the Mother Country must be prepared, in the first place, to recognise the loyalty and public spirit shown by India since hostilities began, and to extend the rights she now possesses. Furthermore, we must be prepared to take her into partnership in all matters of foreign politics. Last week we pointed out what a great army India to-day is capable of raising, even on the assumption that she is asked to enrol no more than 1 per cent. of her total population. But every year that passes the population and the wealth of India are increasing, and it is incumbent upon us to recognise the fact; to pay homage to the loyalty of the Indian people; and to concede to them at least a portion of the rights to which they are entitled within the Empire."

Such testimony, coming from an unprejudiced and independent source, shows how the enlightened democracy in Great Britain views the problem of Indian administration and how the rights of the loyal Indian subjects of His Majesty the King should be enlarged in view of the existing circumstances.

India and the Imperial Conference.

The claim of India to a seat in the Imperial Conference finds a strong support in the "Round Table," the organ of Imperialism. The subject is discussed at length in the current issue and the article begins by describing the effect which the war has produced in India, and the share which she has taken in it, and then proceeds to examine the question from the point of view of those nations which are already entitled to take part in the deliberation of the Conference. Stress is laid on the fact that the Indian claim to political advancement after the war will be urged with a seriousness and force which it has hitherto missed. "Classes," it is added,

who have until now left politics alone are filled with pride at Indian achievements. What exactly they want, they hardly know; they will leave the formulation of the demand to the clever men who speak for them in politics. But what the leaders decide to ask for will be supported by thousands who have been previously uninterested.

As to the Imperial side of the question, the writer does not accept the consideration as decisive which emphasizes the constitutional anomalies which it is supposed, will result from the grant of India's request. The British races, he says, are intolerant of formal anomalies where substantial benefits result, and in this particular case he has no difficulty in showing that representatives of India will be worth having. We have often previously pointed out that there can be no question as to the raising of constitutional anomalies, for the simple reason that the Imperial Conference has no constitution. Nevertheless, the advocacy of India's claim from the quarter, which the "Round Table" represents, is as instructive as it is satisfactory.

The Indian Army Corps Command.

"Truth" publishes the following regarding the resignation by Sir James Willcocks of the command of the Indian Army Corps.

By all accounts—and I have heard several from different quarters, all much to the same effect—the resignation of Sir James Willcocks followed on a difference of opinion as to the amount of bombardment of the enemy's lines which ought to precede the attack by the Indian Army Corps on September 25. Without certain and exact knowledge of what each General contended for it would be wrong to discuss the merits of the dispute, but if Sir James Willcocks erred it was only in the direction of solicitude for the lives of his Indians. What one is entitled to say is that, when a difference of opinion on a technical matter leads to the loss of the services of an officer who has always acquitted himself creditably, both parties to the dispute are in some measure to blame; and that, I should think, is the way that the public will regard it.

By the way, it is somewhat curious that nothing has ever been published about Sir James Willcocks' resignation in India. The public in this country may, after all, claim some interest in the doings of the corps and the events that concern it, and the utter indifference of the authorities to their claim to know at least when its command changes hands is strongly to be reprobated.

Collegiate Education in the U. P.

The remarks of the Government of United Provinces about collegiate education in the recent Resolution on the progress of education in the Provinces constitute a fresh proof of the inadequacy of facilities for higher education. The number of students in colleges rose from 3876 to 4321 during the year and with this the pressure on accommodation and teaching staff naturally continued to grow. "Some of the colleges," it is stated, "are beginning to realise the desirability of confining their activities to the teaching of the limited number of subjects which a single college can properly undertake." The Resolution states that this limitation of functions alone will not prevent the overcrowding of classes, which, it is added, is threatening to drag down the whole level of education. The remedy of limiting the functions of a college is obviously worse than the evil, especially in this country of vast distances, where not every important town has a college of its own. "Nor can," as the Resolution rightly admits, "the difficulty be altogether overcome by additions to the teaching staff, urgently needed as they are for there is a point beyond which a single college cannot expand without degenerating into a congeries of class rooms, devoid of organic unity, and lacking in all the essentials of a corporate life." It is clear, that the first essential and urgent remedy lies in the direction of starting new colleges in important towns where they do not exist.

Separate Electorates.

In view of the resolution, passed at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League, an article on 'Communal Representation in Local Bodies' from the pen of Mr. Gulam Mahmood Sahib Mohajir in the December number of the "Local Self-Government Gazette" is of especial interest. Mr. Gulam Mahmood begins by stating that the feeling for separate representation is chiefly prevalent in the North; but even there the demand is not universal, some of the more influential members of the community still deprecating the principle of division between the two communities. In enumerating his objections to separate representation he points out that the first thing to be considered is whether there is any analogy between the work done in a Legislative Chamber and Local or Municipal Boards. In the former, questions of grave importance involving political and administrative changes and affecting diverse interests are brought up for discussion. This condition he says, certainly necessitates a keen watch on behalf of the Muslim community, which has therefore to be adequately represented on it. But, he very pertinently points out, in Local Boards and Municipalities, only topics of local interests are discussed, about which there can hardly be any diversity of views. For instance, he adds, in

"matters such as expansion of medical relief, sanitation, repair of roads and tanks and the like, Hindus and Mahomedans are not likely to entertain opposite views. As enlightened citizens and patriots, they are both equally interested in preserving the health and promoting the prosperity of the extensive areas under their parochial charge, and in using their best energies and efforts for the achievement of this end."

What Schiller Wrote for Germany.

The following story which is going the round of the Continental papers will not be appreciated in Germany Germans gnash their teeth. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene, the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow-visitor, "So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived." "Pardon me," said the other; "not national, but international." "How so?" asked the German, with surprise. "Why, consider his works," the Dane replied. "He wrote 'Mary Stuart' for the English, 'The Maid of Orleans' for the French, 'Egmont' for the Dutch, 'William Tell' for the Swiss"—"And what did he write for the Germans, pray"? broke in the other. Pat came the Dane's answer: "For the Germans he wrote 'The Robbers.'"

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SURVIVORS OF PERSIA.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

RUSSIANS ACROSS THE STYR.

IRELAND AND COMPULSION BILL.

The Persia was sunk without warning, the torpedo striking her amidships, she sank in five minutes. There was no panic and four boats were launched very promptly.

In an account of the tragic occurrence, the Hon. Clive Bingham, one of the survivors, states the submarine made no attempt to render assistance. It was impossible to lower the starboard boats owing to the heavy list.

Crowded intercession services were held by all denominations throughout the country, muffled bells emphasising the sense of the loss sustained. The names of survivors are published in the telegram columns.

The British steamer Glengyle, 9,000 tons, and the Japanese steamer Kenkoku Maru, 2,000 tons, have been sunk probably by the same submarine which sunk the Persia.

Greece has protested against the arrest of the enemy Consuls at Salonika.

The Serbian Government has been established at Salonika.

It has been reported that Ireland will not be exempted from the Compulsion Bill.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Sir John Simon has resigned.

It is pointed out that whichever side started the offensive, the recent fighting in Uolhynia and Galicia indicates an initiative over a front of 170 or 190 miles. The Russians now seem firmly established across the River Styr, northward of Chartorysk.

News from the Western front states there was mining activity east of Cuinchy and at Boisselles. Over the rest of the front fighting was normal. With the French, there was violent bombardment of the enemy's trenches in the region of the Belgian dunes.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A Foreign Trade Department of the British Foreign Office has been established as a new department to carry out the Government's policy against trading with the enemy. It requests the active co-operation of business men. Mr. Worthington Evans, M. P. has been appointed controller.

PERSIA SUNK IN FIVE MINUTES.

NAMES OF SURVIVORS.

BOMBAY VICTIMS.

SINKINC OF THE PERSIA.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

INTENSE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

The Persia was sunk without warning. The torpedo struck her amidships at 1-10 in the afternoon and she completely disappeared at 1-15. It is a miracle that anyone was saved.

There was no panic and four boats were launched very promptly. About 160 were saved out of 550.

The captain of the Persia was drowned. He was last seen swimming after the liner had plunged.

The survivors include ten officers and eight foreigners.

The P. and O. offices in London were beseiged with anxious enquirers last night. There were many men in khaki accompanied by anxious women. Some spent the night in the waiting room.

TWO MISSING BOATS.

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.

Waves soon swept the deck of the Persia and hurled the passengers and crew into the water. The Hon. Clive Bigham sank and when coming up bumped his head against a boat and thus was saved. There is little hope regarding the two missing boats.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

The Chief Officer, Second Officer, seven engineers, twenty-seven seamen, sixty-three lascars and fifty-nine passengers were saved.

Mr. McNeeley, American Consul at Aden, was drowned. Two other Americans, Mr. Grant and the Calcutta agent of the Vacuum Oil Co., were saved. Schoolboy Rose landed at Gibraltar.

A telegram from Washington says no submarine was seen, but an officer of the Persia saw the wake of the torpedo which struck the ship. She sank in five minutes.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following names of survivors from the Persia are annoonced.

Messrs. Dickie, W. Eathorne, A. Foy, G. Gifford, C. Grant, Gustadgee, L. Hallett, G. Hyman, Heans, Johnson, Knight, S. P. Lawrence, L. Moss, G. Newman, C. Pegg, Russ, E. Soper, H. Salmon, Smith, W. E. Smith, Will Smith, Walter Smith, T. Scott, Sharp and Wellington.

Mesdames Hutchison, Russ, Smyth and Shanks.

Misses.—Cook, Fladgate, Lees, Markwick and Pengaskell.

Majors.—O'Reilly and Hutchison.

Captains.—Berryman, Knibbs, Lyell and Nelson.

Lieutenants.—Fisher and Spinney.

Second-Lieut.—Gardner.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following further list of passengers saved from the Persia is announced:—

Lieut. C. W. F. Scott, Lieut. J. Miller, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mr. Vishnudas, Mr. Goenaldas, Mr. Barnanand, Mr. R. Ratranchand, Mr. Monda, Mr. Indra Singh, Mr. J. Knubchand, Mr. M. Essardas.

Of the crew, Second-Officer Wood and engineers Aves, Ireland, Matheios, Hazelwood and Mallon.

Passengers, Mesdames Bardrone, Browne; Mr. Bachmann; Bombardier Curtis; Mr. Cooper; Miss Derogoz; Messrs. L. W. Gascoigne; George Gifford; Gepaldas; A. Graves; Charles Grant; Miss Guyot; Mr. and Mrs. Gabour; Mr. R. A. Harkness; Mr. and Mrs. Hawick; Mr. J. Jacono; Miss Markwich; Lieut. Cecil Pegg; Mr. and Mrs. Russ; Mesdames M. E. Smith; H. A. Smyth; Miss E. Smith; Messrs. B. Sutler; Herbert Salmon; Walter Smith; Sharp (query Miss Isobel Sharp); Mr. Vishindas; Mr. R. Garner; Mr. Ratanchand; Mr. Indrasingh; Mr. Parssam.

LIST OF SURVIVORS SUPPLIED BY THE P & O CO.

The following list of survivors is supplied by the Bombay office of the P. and O. Company.

Colonel Bigham, Captain Berryman, Mr. Barnanand, Mr. Bachmann, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Bardrone, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Cooper, Miss Cook, Mr. Dickier, Miss Derogely, Mr. Essardas, Mr. Eathorne, Lieut. Fisher, Miss Fladgate, Lieut. Gardner, Mr. Grant, Mr. Gascoyn, Mr. Graves Mr. Gabour, Miss Guyot, Miss Gaboul, Major Hutchison, Mr. Heans, Mr. Harkness, Mr. Hyman, Mrs. Hutchison and Child, Mr. Indra Singh, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Jacono, Mr. Knubchand, Mr. Knigh, Captain Lyell, Miss Less, Lieut. Miller-Hallett, Mr. Mander, Miss Markwich, Captain Nelson, Major O'Reilly, Lieut. Pegg, Mr. Parssam, Mrs. Penngaskell, Mr. Ratanchand, Mr. and Mrs. Russ, Lieut. Spinney, Lieut. Scott, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. Sutter, Mr. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Slayick, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Wellington, Mr. Warner, Mr. Vishnudas Galaldas,

Passengers for Bombay, continue their voyage by the Medina which will probably arrive here on the 16th instant. The Chief and 2nd Officers were also saved.

MORE PIRACY.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

LOSS OF LIFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The British steamer Glengyle, 9,000 tons, and the Japanese steamer Kenkoku Maru, 2,000 tons, have been sunk, probably by the same submarine as sank the Persia. It is reported that there are about a hundred survivors of the Glengyle, which was bound from Vladivostock to London.

BOMBAY PASSENGERS.

The list of the names of those drowned include three Parsis, Mr. Nusservanji Sorabji Pudumji, Mr. M. N. Banaji, and Mr. Phiroz B. Bhikhaji.

Mr. P. B. Bhikhaji was the only son of Mr. B. Bhikhaji of Bombay. He received his education in Bombay and proceeded to England to further prosecute his studies. He was returning to India.

Mr. Nusservanji Sorabji Pudamji was a nephew of Mr. Behramji Pudumji, Registrar, Poona Small Causes Court. The deceased had gone to England to be called to the Bar.

The list of passengers include the names of following Bombay men: The Rev. A. Grant; Mr. Burgers, a Bombay mill-manager, and his wife and child; Mrs. Smith the wife of a mill-manager, and the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner of Southern Division, Bombay Presidency.

As stated yesterday Mr. F. M. Coleman, of the "Times of India" and his son, Mr. A. M. Coleman, were also on the Persia.

It is stated there were 500 bars of silver on board and the silver market in Bombay would probably go up.

PASSENGERS WHO CHANGED THE DATE OF SAILING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

Information has been received that Majors E. A. Fell, W. Hesketh and A. S. Wilson, all of the 12th Cavalry, whose names appear amongst those who had booked passages on the ill-fated Persia, all subsequently changed their date of sailing to a later vessel and may, therefore be taken to be safe. Information regarding others who may have done the same has not yet been received.

Major B. Hutchinson who is reported amongst the saved is believed to be Major G. Hutchinson, 122nd Rajput Infantry, Amonst those who, there is reason to fear, were upon the vessel though this has not yet been absolutely confirmed, are Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lieutenant Gough, 12th Cavalry; Major W. O. C. Dawson, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces, Dr. (Miss) Impey who was coming out to succeed Miss Copeland in charge of the Lady Aitchison College, Lahore.

SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

NO STRUGGLING OR PANIC.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Honourable Clive Bigham has telegraphed to Lord Inchcape that the torpedo struck the ship on the port bow, forty miles South of Crete.

The submarine made no attempt to render assistance. It was impossible to lower the starboard boats owing to the heavy list. Five or six boats, however, were able to be lowered on the port side.

He did not see this himself as he was washed overboard when the boat capsized.

The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid, there being no struggling or panic.

Four boats, after being thirty hours at sea were picked up by a warship, and the survivors were treated with the greatest kindness.

Search is being made for the remaining boats in the neighbourhood of the disaster.

THE PERSIA MASSACRE.

INDIGNANT PRESS COMMENTS

TEUTON'S BLOODY-MINDED VINDICTIVENESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

All the papers express horror and indignation at the latest submarine enormity.

"The Times" says:—Even Austrian impudence and cynicism cannot plead that five minutes is the time enough to get a hundred people into the boats. A repetition of such attacks in the particular waters ought not to be possible. We cleared submarines from our home waters when we took the task seriously in hand and we should be able to baffle them along our chief route to the East as well.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The case of the Persia is on all fours with the Lusitania. We in this country scarcely need fresh reminders of the barbarity against which we are fighting in order to stiffen our determination to fight it down and out. That murders of women and children on the Persia will be in our minds when the day of reckoning comes there can be no doubt whatever.

The comment of the "Morning Post" is that such disasters are the consequences of a war waged by an enemy who has consistently cynically violated all laws of nations and customs of humanity.

The "Daily Graphic" remarks that the Germans have added fresh infamy to many they have already committed.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—Louder than ever is it proclaimed to all the world that the victory of Germany would be the victory of sheer brute force and bloody-minded vindictiveness without sense or conscience for anything but the work of imposing their yoke on the rest of mankind. The Persia massacre has effected that much and no more. It might have strengthened, if that had been possible, the resolution of the Allies to rid Europe of this organised levilry. As things stand, it has merely deepened the loathing with which the German name is regarded throughout the civilised world.

The "Daily Mail" says:—As it is fruitless to denounce the Tirpitz pirates the object of the nation must be to hit them hard and hurt both them and the people that preens itself in their infamies. The cowardly sinking of the Persia will steel the heart of Britons and prompt them not to mere denunciation but to action.

The "Daily News" says:—In this instance, the grief and suffering to which the Atlantic murders have inured us, are shared by our fellow-citizens in India and the link of sorrow will not be less real or enduring than the link of victory.

The "Daily Express" remarks that Germany has elected to turn Europe into a shambles and she must pay the full bitter penalty.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Crowded intercession services were held by all denominations throughout the country to-day. Muffled bells emphasised the sense of the loss of the gallant dead.

The Bishop of London preached an impressive sermon at St. Paul's. He referred to the ghastly crimes such as the massacre in America and the torpedoing of the Persia, and urged the need for British preparedness and efficiency, recalling the warnings of Lord Roberts, who was buried in St. Paul's.

In conclusion he said, after the day of victory Britain must be worthy of her great place in the world.

COMPULSION BILL.

IRELAND NOT TO BE EXEMPTED.

LONDON. Jan. 3.

It is reported that Ireland will not be exempted from the Conscription Bill.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The "Daily Chronicle" to-day states that Sir John Simon has resigned.

THE DERBY SCHEME.

SECOND SET TO BE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

It is expected that a proclamation calling out the second set of four groups under the Derby scheme will be issued next week.

Mr. Lloyd George's son Richard has been gazetted a temporary Major.

FIGHTING IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA.

CONSIDERABLE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE STYR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, an. 3.

Whichever side began the offensive and whatever gaps have to be filled up, the slight raising of the curtain on the fighting in Volhynia and Galicia points to an initiative over a front of a hundred and seventy or a hundred and ninety miles.

The Russians now seem firmly established across the river Styr, northward of Chartorysk.

An enemy flank attack, seven miles southward of Kolky, failed to shake the solidarity of the new Russian dispositions.

A telegram from Petrograd says progress is also reported northwards of Olyka, therefore a move is apparently being made in the direction of Kovel, along the two railways between Sarny and Kovel and Rovno and Kovel.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT CZERNOWITZ.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.

The Russians have captured several heights north-east of Czernowitz and taken 870 prisoners.

An official communiqué confirms Reuter's telegram of yesterday's date announcing the above Russian success at Czernowitz.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FAILURE,

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE EXPLAINED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.

The Austro-German aim was the capture of Tarnopol and Novo Alexinetz, but when they failed, they pretended that the offensive came from the Russians.

GREECE PROTESTS.

AGAINST ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS.

ATHENS, Dec. 31.

Greece has protested against the arrest of the Consuls at Salonika which she describes as a violation of her sovereign rights.

LATER.

The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey collectively complained to Greece of the arrest of their consuls at Salonika.

Mr. Skouloudis replied that a protest had already been lodged at London and Paris.

GERMAN AIR BOMBS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 2.

Greece has protested to Germany against the dropping by a taube of bombs on Greek territory, by which a shepherd was killed.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, Jan. 3.

It is understood that the Serbian Government has been established at Salonika in a similar way to the establishment of the Belgian Government at Havre.

KING PETER AND GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 3.

The Greek Government has heartily welcomed King Peter of Serbia.

LABOUR AND MUNITIONS.

DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER,

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Asquith addressed a deputation of the Amalgamated Engineers and asserted the absolute necessity of the dilution of skilled labour by semi-skilled and unskilled workmen and the imperativeness of the utmost possible output of home munitions so as to assist the financial problem ahead which was most serious. He agreed to an amendment of the Munitions Bill protecting skilled workmen provided that labour troubles ceased. Thereupon the deputation consented actively to co-operate in the scheme of dilution.

WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESSES NEAR THE DUNES.

GERMAN TRENCHES IN ARGONNE POUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The communiqué says there was violent bombardment of the enemy's trenches in the region of the Belgian dunes, resulting in heavy damage and causing two conflagrations, also exploding two ammunition depots.

French artillery pounded German trenches in Argonne in the Chevaliers wood, resulting in the collapse of several blockhouses.

A violent German artillery bombardment at Hartmannsweilerkopf resulted in a slight withdrawal of the French, but the enemy refrained from making an infantry attack.

WITH THE BRITISH.

MINES EXPLODED AND NORMAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A British official communiqué says the enemy this morning sprang a mine in front of our trenches east of Cuinchy, but did not attempt to occupy the crater.

During the afternoon we exploded three mines at La Boisselles, our artillery and trench mortars co-operating.

Our artillery also bombarded hostile trenches northward of Fromelles and east of Ypres. The enemy replied to the former vigorously, but doing no damage.

There was normal activity over the rest of the front.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE

PARIS, Jan. 2.

The communiqué says heavy artillery in Champagne effectively bombarded German barracks. A grenade attack at Tahure was repulsed.

JACK TARS IN THE TRENCHES

VISIT TO THE ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports a delightful surprise in the trenches at the arrival of a naval party of fifty of various ratings from the North Sea.

Such visits have been inaugurated so that the Fleet may know how the Army is fighting. The idea is excellent as Jack in the howling night and darkness on the Dogger Bank, might fancy that Tommy's job was soft. A Petty Officer who has twice fought in the Bight, hunted submarines and been mined said that after a night in the trenches he wouldn't change with Tommy for the pay of a port-admiral. "I can tell my mates he said, what is almost past believing." The Blue jackets disguised in ill-fitting khaki, presented an amusing sight.

A bomb-attack was organised against the Germans and the overjoyed Jack Tars hurled their own share of grenades and then watched the soldiers with the greatest zest.

Lectures gave the party an idea of the military situation.

GENERALS JOFFRE AND HAIG

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

General Haig and General Joffre have exchanged the most cordial New Year's greetings expressing hope and confidence in the complete defeat of the enemy.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy dated 1st January:—

The British report the enemy activel, mining about quarries to the north of Loos. Five mines were exploded causing a few casualties and damage to our trenches. But no attack was made and the damage is being repaired. There were artillery activity at other points.

The French report artillery activity and another hostile infantry attack near Hirzstein in the Vosges, which was repulsed.

The Russians report small skirmishes in the Dvinsk Region and stubborn fighting in places to the south of the Pripet.

In Persia in the region to the east of Ushera, south of Urtmish, there was an engagement with Kurds supported by Turkish infantry and in the region of Arkan to the south of Hamaden, rifle firing with Persian gendarmes.

The Italians report artillery activity on both sides the enemy dropping an enormous quantity of asphyxiating and tear shells. The enemy have dropped bombs at Salonika one fell on a Greek detachment.

THE TRAGIC HARVEST OF FRANCE.

WOMEN BEHIND THE PLOUGH

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

"Hue!" cried the old man to the shaggy yellow horse, as he flung the last few beets from his fork into the cart behind it; and, leaning on the fork, as the horse jerked the laden cart out of its ruts, he straightened his bent back, and breathed deeply, writes Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby, special correspondent of the "Morning Post" from British Headquarters somewhere in France. "Fini, fini!" he murmured. That was the end of it, the last load of the last crop from the fields of the war's harvest, perhaps the most tragic harvest ever reaped in France.

One reads of wails from agricultural England over a shortage of labour. A shortage of labour! One wonders what they would make of the shortage that is here, the absolute disappearance from the farm of every sound labourer in the country? The farmer himself is gone, and often the farmer's son. There are two farms hard by from which both are gone, and to which neither will return ever. Where they lie how they fell, none know who knew them, nor ever will know; but the farms are bereft of the hands that tilled them. In one there remain the farmer's wife, her son's daughter, and two little children; in the other, the widow and three girls. It is they who have reaped the harvest, the harvest which they sowed; and they who have driven the plough through the stubble and the harrow over the plough.

"Ah," they say in England, "the women in France are used to that sort of work." No, they are not used to it. They are used to work, certainly; but only to the lighter work of the farm; the dairying, where there is a dairy; hoeing, weeding trimming—which is preparing the beet; tying after the reapers, making hay, stacking roots, and all the comparatively less strenuous labours of the field, though they are strenuous enough when, for lack of help you have to keep at them through the long days and beyond the ends of the short ones without intermission. But—and one speaks [illegible] of the farm life as one has found it [illegible] these chalk hills so closely linked to our downlands across the Channel—they are not used to plough, to sow, nor, save in [illegible] of stress, to swing scythe or sickle. Their lack of use has not restrained them. While these green [illegible] leagues of corn, [illegible] a hedge as far as the eye [illegible] them, ripened [illegible] the fitful vapours of July, one [illegible] how they could be cut and carried. [illegible] saw it done done with a cheerful [illegible] which inspired afresh one's admiration for the great French people, [illegible] scarcely a sense of sacrifice, in the [illegible] dged spending of themselves by women old men and children.

THE URGENT CROPS.

On the golden slope of a hill behind the grey and purple [illegible] whose [illegible] churches recall a more famous [illegible] lay the lands of a little farm heavy with corn —oats, and wheat, and barley [illegible] looked as if they all meant to ripen together. To cut those urgent crops there remained only an old man, whose gravity of manner, distinguished appearance and serene countenance, with its trim white moustache and imperial, suggested rather an Ambassador than a yeoman and two pretty granddaughters.

Of the three, only the old man handled the cradled scythe and hook as though he were used to them, and he had to straighten his back painfully at the end of every row. They were out in those long midsummer days from the first light of dawn till the evening star was in the sky, and day by day one could trace the strain upon them of that unceasing effort. The old man's figure lost its erectness, and the prettiness seemed to drain out of the girls' sunburned cheeks. Yet, pathetically tired as they often were, especially when their midday meal in the shadow of a stook was ended, and the long, hot afternoon lay before them, they never uttered one word of complaint against the war, which had forced such exertions upon them, nor lost the gaiety of heart which enabled the girls to laugh at the irregularity of their scything, or the old fellow to make light of the stiffness of his loins, and every evening they would joyously exhibit the space which the day's work had cleared and compare it with the crops which were still standing. The only thing that mattered to them was the safety of their men folk who were fighting, the old man's two sons and the girls' father. It may seem a long story, but that is what shortage of labour means in this part of France, and has meant now for a year and more.

Compared with that, with the driving to exhaustion of every creature left in the country, what matters the pressure that we call shortage at home? We shall have earned the contempt of our neighbours of we fuss about such deficiencies when they have so intrepidly faced the stripping of their manhood from the fields.

And the women still magnificently carry on in spite of mud that wearies the feet, or the wind with a frozen and riving edge to it. In this black, bleak nor'-easter, from which even the partridges have taken shelter in the long, coarse grass on the lee side of the steep upland banks, the women are still at work, lifting the beet with the deft jab of a one-handed fork, hacking their heads off as they lie in rows, piling them in long mounds plastered over with mud, filling carts that drive straight down to the factory, where the grimy root is transformed while you wait into sparkling sugar—their faces cracked with the cold, their fingers numbed with it, in spite of the hard, back-aching labour, and the sacks and shawls in which they are wrapped there, sweeping over the edge of the hill behind two great white horses, a woman is ploughing, driving a furrow that does her credit across the crumpled curve of the down, her skirts blown hard against her shapely figure, and the shawl torn by the wind from her bare arms. French painters have shown us France as a white-robed nurse, and in various other picturesque disguises. But this steadfast figure, with its wind-swept draperies and straining arms on the plough, treading its way along the freezing furrow, and in its clear eyes an unfaltering resolution, this is the France that stands behind those more gracious symbols of femininity, the France on whose shoulders the ends of its world are come, and whose unconquerable courage alone can sustain them.

SACRIFICE.

France, doubtless, will do justice to the women who have accepted so simply and tranquilly the burden of its men, and England, when it talks of shortage of labour, may think of them, too. This is what happens when all the manhood of the country is in the service of the State, this sacrifice of self, by which the members of a nation may be bound together, with ties that none shall be able to forget. And, seeing how much less exacting is our case, it might be well if we spoke less of this pinch of labour, remembering the plight of our neighbours and the silence and splendid fortitude with which it has been accepted.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Dr. J. A. TURNER, who has been made a C.I.E.

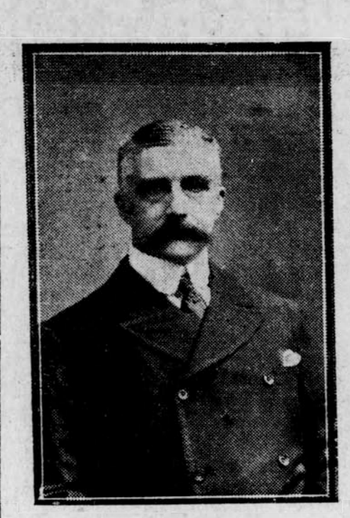

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Sir STEYNING EDGERLEY, K.C.S.I.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Mr. M. M. GUBBAY, who has been made a C.I.E.

CANARA HIGH SCHOOL DAY.

PROPOSED SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The annual prize distribution and gathering of Old Boys of the Canara High School, Mangalore, were held on the 26th December, 1915, in connection with the School Day celebration. At the meeting of Old Boys held in the morning it was resolved that as the school will complete 25 years of its career in 1916, the Silver Jubilee of the school should be fittingly celebrated next [illegible] and for the perpetual commemoration [illegible] Jubilee, the Old Boys of the school [illegible] raise a fund entitled the Canara [illegible] School Silver Jubilee Commemoration [illegible] and that out of the moneys raised [illegible] the said fund, suitable memorials to Mr. [illegible] Vasudev Rau and the late Mr. A. [illegible] a Rau should be established. The form [illegible] the Jubilee Commemoration is to take [illegible] ly will be decided by the contributors [illegible] mselves at the next School Day [illegible] idea popular among Old Boys is th[illegible] main item of the Commemoration [illegible] the provision of a spacious play-[illegible] the boys of the school.

The Head Master's [illegible] of the school for 1915, shows amo[illegible] things that the strength of the [illegible] stands at 712, and that the [illegible] the public examinations have [illegible] Three Old Boys of the sch[illegible] th his Majesty's forces as [illegible] dian Medical Service, two in [illegible] me in Mesopotamia, and [illegible] joined the staff of the [illegible] Madras. Three Old Bo[illegible] tudying the British Universities.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF A GUN.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 3.

To-day on the resumption of the Benares conspiracy case before the Special Commissioners, evidence was called to corroborate that part of the approver's story which related to the attempt of Sachindra Nath Sanyal to purchase and take away a gun from Moradabad.

Mr. Alcock, Superintendent, Railway Police, deposed to the recovery of the gun from the house of Mr. Mathews. Evidence was given to trace its history and how it was given to Sachindra while on a visit to the house of Kashipado Miotra.

Kashipado Miotra, sub-engineer, O. and R. Railway, Moradabad, deposed that he heard that Sachindra had gone to the station with the gun and he went there and recovered it from him. It was wrapped up in a durrie and placed under his seat. He left the gun with Mr. James from whose possession it was ultimately recovered.

It is anticipated that the Sialkot Narowal railway will be ready for opening for all classes of traffic before March 31st next.

Mr. F. L. Brayne, of the Punjab Commission, who went home last year and received a Commission in the army, has been gazetted to a special appointment with the grading of a Staff Lieutenant and the temporary rank of a Captain.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

A TRIBUTE FROM LANCASHIRE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I give below an extract from a letter received by me last mail from a friend—a Lancashire Manufacturer, who has often visited this country, and the more he saw of the people the greater has been his sympathy for the people, and he took a genuine interest in their welfare.

EXTRACT.

"It was with great sorrow that I heard of the death of Sir P. M. Mehta. I never met him but once—but I read all his speeches for many years, and I always admired him as a great man—fearless, honest of purpose, truthful, zealous for his country's good, and withal a true patriot to the Empire. He is dead, but his name will live for ever. I am sure you will feel a great personal loss as you have known one another all your lives."—Yours, etc.,

H. R. U.

Bombay Jan 3.

KHADAYATA BANIA CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION FUND STARTED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

The Khadayata Bania Conference convened by the Bombay Khadayata Samaj met at Nadiad on Saturday and Sunday, Rajsabhabhushan Chunilal Dalal, presiding. Some 1,500 delegates from various places in Gujarat were present.

Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, High Court Vakil of Bombay, welcomed the delegates and explained the objects of the gathering.

The president in the course of his address said that this was the first gathering of the community and there was necessity for such a gathering with the object of supplying the educational needs of the community by establishment of a Khadayata Educational Society for imparting free English education, starting a boarding house at a central place, to promote unity and fusion of subcastes, etc.

A sub-committee consisting of 100 influential members of the community was appointed to draft rules for a Central Educational Society.

About Rs. 10 000 were subscribed towards the educational fund started.

The next conference meets at Umreth.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The election of members to the U.P. Legislative Council begins on 20th January, 1916. The first meeting of the new Council will take place on Tuesday, the 25th April when the business of swearing in members and the selection of members for the Imperial Council and the election of the Provincial Finance Committee will be proceeded with.

The following dates have been provisionally fixed for the meetings of the Legislative Council:—(1) For discussion and passing of the Municipal Bill,—15th, 16th and, if necessary, 17th April 1916.

(2) Discussion of the Revised Financial Statement, the 13th and 14th March.

(3) Presentation of Budget, the 1st April.

(4) Discussion of the Budget, the 7th and [illegible] April.

(5) The [illegible] ng of the new Council, [illegible] April.

[illegible] LIST.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

[illegible] Jan. 2.

The following [illegible] nounced:—

Captain [illegible]

Lieut. R. [illegible]

Captain F. H[illegible]

Second-Lieut. P[illegible]

Second-Lieut. R[illegible]

L I

MEDITERRANEAN [illegible]

KILLED.

Lieut. A. B. Thompson.

DIED.

Lieut. W. G. Rassett, Royal [illegible]

WOUNDED.

Captain E. F. Clarke, London[illegible]

Lieut. R. Wilson, Argyll and [illegible] lands.

Rev. E. McK. Nicholl, Chaplain.

WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

Selond-Lieut. O. P. Shadbolt. Bucki[illegible] hamshire Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut. J. D. Young, Bucking[illegible] shire Yeomanry.

MOST EVENTFUL CONGRESS.

MR. BANERJEA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, on arrival at Delhi after attending the Congress session at Bombay, was interviewed by a Press correspondent and said that the Congress was an unprecedented success. The number of delegates, the largest since its formation, is due largely to various causes dissipating the myth of the waning influence of the movement. The popular and growing interest in self-government and the prospects of a united action between the Hindus and Muhammadans and the idea of a Home Rule League for India all contributed to draw a large number from all parts of India. He said when the self-government resolution was moved, the Congress was densely packed, and scarcely was there any standing room. The interest and enthusiasm was such as was seldom witnessed except when Mr. Charles Bradlaugh addressed the Congress in 1899. Mr. Banerjea was of opinion that from the historic point of view, it was destined to be the most eventful Congress, as having given an extraordinary stimulus to the movement for self-government. Mrs. Besant's idea of the Home Rule League was of service in this direction. As regards the future of the Congress, Mr. Banerjea was most optimistic and felt sure that the great national movement would put forth all its energies to secure self-government and bring in all classes. He added: "We have settled a programme of continuous work and a common platform for the Congress and the League to work out self-government. We feel the united voice of India would be irresistible."

PHARA AND PAILI MEASURES.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Corporation, in which he states that owing to the recent introduction by various persons of Phara and Paili measures of smaller capacity than the local standards provided by the Commissioner under Section 418 of the Municipal Act, grain dealers in some of the Private Markets licensed under Section 403 of the Act have also adopted the smaller measures. The grain dealers in Municipal Markets have been prevented from doing so under Bye-law No. 18 Chapter II, of the Market Bye-laws which provides that:—

"No tenant or occupier of a shop, stall, godown or standing in a Municipal Market shall keep at such shop, stall, godown or standing, any weight or measure which has not been duly verified by comparison with the standard weight or measure and stamped in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 and 419 of the Act."

No bye-law to this effect exists in Chapter III of the Market Bye-laws which relates to Private Markets and it is not therefore possible legally to enforce the use of the standard measures in these Markets. The Commissioner hopes that legislation will soon be introduced to render it possible to prescribe the size of such measures in all shops in the City. Pending such legislation it is desirable he says, that in all markets the measures approved by the Commissioner should be used, and not those arbitrarily introduced by private bodies for their own gain. Moreover it is not fair that dealers in Municipal Markets should be put at a disadvantage in comparison with dealers in markets which, though private, also require the license of the Commissioner. The Commissioner requests therefore the approval of the Corporation to the above quoted Bye-law being introduced in Chapter III of the Market By-laws.

DONATIONS TO ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to their Headquarters Fund for the quarter ended December 31st 1915.—

[illegible] Centre S.J.A.A. Re. 1; Simla Open [illegible] Championship Tournament Rs. 300; [illegible] Sanoh Rs. 118-12; Mr. Everard [illegible]81; Royal Ark Chapter, Simla [illegible] M. Ramsay Rs. 40; Mr. Cyril R. [illegible] Nagpur Voluntary Aid Associa[illegible] The Collector, Gorakhpur [illegible]al Women's Christian Tem[illegible] Rs. 15; Kunwar B. N. [illegible] Tajpur Rs. 32; Nagpur [illegible]ciation Rs. 500; Colonel [illegible]500; Surma Valley [illegible] Association Rs. 500; Mr. [illegible] Abdulla Sahea[illegible] Government High [illegible] Mary's Church, [illegible] Voluntary Aid [illegible] 5,102-14.

LATEST CABLE.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

SINKING OF THE PERSIA AND AMERICA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The anxiety regarding the Persia increased when it became known that she had been sunk without warning and that Mr. McNeeley had been drowned, but the officials are gratified to Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Counsellor of the Embassy here, for indicating that Vienna will be quick satisfactorily to adjust matters if it is ascertained that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia.

HOME HONOURS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following additional Honours have been gazetted:—

TO BE BARONET.

Mr. Booth, Chairman of Cunard Line.

TO BE G. C. B.

Sir George Reid.

TO BE K. C. B.

Colonel H. C. L. Holden.

TO BE C. B.

Brigadier-General F. R. Carleton, Colonel W. G. Gwatkin, Colonel C. P. Martel, Brigadier-General J. M. Walter, Colonel L. C. Tufnell, Colonels C. E. Phipps, C. O. Shipley, F. Errington and H. R. Mends.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Sir William Cheyne and Sir James Porter

The lists also include a large number of naval officers.

PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A Lloyds message from Panama says that there are excellent prospects regarding the use of the canal about the end of January.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

While the Stock Exchange was closed during the X'mas holidays the Marwari dealers carried on considerable business in jute mill shares with the result that prices were higher at the opening of the market this morning than they had closed at on the 23rd December. Buyers appeared unwilling to follow, advance sellers preponderating at the opening causing an easier tone. Later buyers came out and quite a large business was reported, the market closing with an upward tendency. Coal shares attracted some attention and the prices of these securities were well maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Benakuri 8-8, Ghusick 14, Jumoni 4, Kuardi 11-4, Lakurka 16-8, Minto 32, Nowaghur 14-4 and 14-8, Raneegunge 27-12, Standard (ord) 25-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 332, 333, 334; Alliance (pref) 102; Auckland (ord) 161; Barnagore (ord) 87, 88; Belvedere (ord) 288; Clive (ord) 118; Dalhousie (ord) 258; Delta (ord) 391, 392; Empire (ord) 25 to 25-8; Fort Glouster (ord) 399, 400, 400-8; Fort William (ord) 116-8, 115, 118-8, 119; Howrah (ord) 216, Kamarhatty (ord) 328 to 333; Kankinarrah (ord) 440, 441, 442; Kelvin (ord) 234, 331, 334; Kinnison (ord) 492 to 498; Kinnison (pref) 119; New Central (pref) 119; Reliance (ord) 204, 202; Reliance (pref) 106; Soorah (ord) 150, Standard (ord) 295, 296, 297.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104-8; Dalhousie Properties (deb) 104-8; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 105, Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104; Mayurbhung Railway 2 p; Ryam Sugar 10-8.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 79-12 to Rs. 80-2. Nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 80-6 to 80-10.

In connection with the recent scare in Bangalore and many of the remoter villages that the authorities were commandeering all poultry at nominal prices for army purposes the Mysore Government have issued a circular contradicting the rumours.

(Continued from column 6.)

tions. The afternoon with the battery commander when he is shooting the battery or looking up new positions. The evening moving up ammnition, supplies, and entrenching material to the battery Sometimes, too, the battery has to fire at night—to discourage the enemy or to encourage our own men.

At five seconds' notice we are ready to open fire, day or night. Ordinarily our battery fires rarely at night, and we have fairly regular "battle hours," the early morning and the late afternoon. But there is no actual "close time," and when our advance begins we shall, of course, be at it all the time. One learns to eat and sleep when one can. But the next Hague Convention—if that and other such comical ities survive the war—should take seriously into consideration the desirableness of forbidding all warlike operations or preparations for warlike operations between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. That would allow poor soldiers to get a decent night's sleep.

But I drift into nonsense.

LIFE IN FLANDERS.

ITS PRECAUTIONS AND PENALTIES.

THE WAR OF EYES.

An artillery officer on the Western front, writing to his wife, describes the life there "between battles."—

War dangerous? Naturally it is to an extent. But not nearly so dangerous as one might judge from the 'greatest circulations." It has its hours of peril, of horror,—just as civil life has,—and they are more frequent than in civil life, of course. But it is not all the time dangerous. For six days out of seven on an average a soldier, if he observes the strictest caution, is "following a dangerous trade," nothing more. On the seventh day—I speak in average—he has his risk about doubled. On very rare occasions he has to take the risk of a fireman who goes into a blazing house to rescue a child or a policeman who stops a madly bolting horse. I have just come from a spell in the firing trenches spying out forward observing stations for the battery. There was not a thrill of real danger at any moment. One has to be careful "to watch the traffic," that is all. If you wish to take a long, lingering look at the enemy's trench you use a periscope. For a brief glance (to get a wide field of view) you look over the parapet. There are differing estimates of the length of time it is safe to show your head over the parapet. Some say five seconds, some say twenty-five.

"The German is slow in the up-take," remarked the officer who insisted that twenty-five seconds was quite a safe time to look over the parapet. Behind the parapet it is almost as safe—and on dry days as pleasant—as on a marine parade. A solid fortification of sand-bags, proof against any blow except that of a very big high-explosive shell, encloses on each side a pleasant walk, drained, paved, lined with comfortable dug-outs, in places adorned with little flower beds. The infantry soldier ordinarily spends some days in the contemplative calm, punctuated with a little sniping, of the firing trench (his time of increased risk is when his turn comes for patrol work, and he has to prowl about outside of nights), and then some days in the shelter trench, where there is no sniping, and again some days in the firing trench. At stated periods, normally, he can go back from the firing line altogether for a hot bath and a change of underclothing. That is the normal. In times of big attacks it is different. It is the stories that come back from the big attacks that give, I suppose, the common impression of the soldier's life.

THE EYE-LINED DITCH.

Not exciting, not as dangerous as you would imagine, this siege war is more curious, more "uncanny," than it is possible to describe. Try to imagine the huge ditch, some 300 miles long, from the North Sea to the Swiss lakes, which is our trench, facing another ditch which is their trench, all lined with Eyes, thousands, aye, millions of Eyes. All day, all night, these Eyes stare and stare; the hands serving them break up the dark with star shell, and brains behind them welcome the day, only because it makes the scrutiny of death more easy. On the front edge of each ditch the Eyes are thick in line; farther back, in every possible post of observation, are groups of Eyes, and Eyes soar up into the air now and again to stare into the underground secrets on the other side. There are Eyes of infantry, Eyes of artillery, Eyes of airmen. The scrutiny never pauses one moment. Let an Eye blink a moment and it may mean catastrophe, a stealthy rush on a trench or a flood of poisoning gas. I can vision of night a great, dark gutter stretching across Belgium and France, fringed with staring Eyes

In all its aspects, this underground war has the same "uncanniness." In our artillery work—to give you another impression—we come by night, guns and horses carefully hidden away in the rear somewhere, to a place which a preliminary reconnaissance has indicated as a good gun position. At length the position is ready and the guns can be brought up and coaxed into the pits made for them. You might pass a hundred times a day and never guess that guns were hidden capable of sending high explosive skell 5,000 yards or more to the German lines. Forward of such a gun position would be an observing station. About observing stations it would not be wise to say much lest this letter fall into alien hands. Observing stations are the chief posts of danger in modern artillery work, and the most careful guard is kept on their secrets.

THE MODERN WARRIOR QUALITIES

Carefulness, tedious, monotonous, carefulness, absolute punctuality, and grave attention to every detail—these are the warrior qualities in this year. A guard, entrusted with the duty, rouses one a quarter of an hour late. It only means, perhaps, that one misses one's cup of coffee before turning out in the dark hours of the early morning for a spell of duty in an observing station. But it might easily mean some really serious loss in attack or defence. So punctuality is enforced with severe penalties. The minutes must be watched, the grass must be watched lest you tread down a path and thus give some secret to the Eyes yonder. All the minute details of life are hedged in with precautions and penalties.

As to the daily life, it is busy enough to be free from all chance of ennui. A typical day would be plotted out like this: the morning checking the ammunition supply, looking to the horses (125 of them), seeing the quarter-master sergeant, the veterinary sergeant, the farrier sergeant, attending to matters of billeting and ra-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shephard.

VAGRANT LEPERS IN BOMBAY

HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

At next Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 23rd December 1915, will be considered:—

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 5051 of 11th November 1915 on the subject of vagrant lepers in the City, I have the honour to state that the Detention Ward was completed and brought into use from the commencement of the current year and the work of constructing the Superintendent's quarters will shortly be taken in hand.

In all 82 non-resident lepers were sent to the Leper Asylums in their districts but owing to the absence of means of keeping them there, nearly all seem to have left the asylums, and 54 of the 82 have returned to the Acworth Leper Asylum. Government have been informed of this, but it is not likely that the lepers can again be removed.

At present there is accommodation at the Asylum for only about 25 more lepers above the number at present in the Asylum on an average. After the Superintendent's quarters are completed, it is proposed to build another ward, and if Government are not able to keep outside lepers in their own districts, it will be suggested that they should contribute largely to the cost of the new ward. In the meanwhile, however the margin of 25 is sufficient to receive the batches of lepers sent in by the Police.

POLICE POWERS INADEQUATE.

Many of these, who comprise the most persistent beggars, constantly abscond from the Asylum, and are again a nuisance in the streets till they can again be brought back to the Asylum. I addressed the Commissioner of Police about these lepers, and attach a copy of my letter and his reply. It will be seen that the Commissioner of Police considers that the Police can only arrest an escaped leper without a warrant and that such leper upon arrest shall be "forthwith taken back to the Leper Asylum."

When the leper has been brought back and placed in the Detention Ward, it is not possible to treat him under regular prison conditions, nor can he be kept indefinitely in that ward. When he is taken from the Detention Ward into an ordinary ward, he generally takes the first opportunity of escaping. Although therefore the great majority of the lepers are perfectly happy in the Asylum, and indeed decline to leave it, these few persistent beggars manage to continue to be a danger to the health of the City. It is neither possible nor desirable to turn any portion of the Asylum into a prison. What seems to be necessary is for the Police to be given the power to put a persistent absconder before the magistrate to be sent up to the Leper Wards of Yeroda Jail, where he could be treated with the severity and system which would render such detention a real deterrent to him.

PUBLIC ALSO TO BLAME.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the public are to blame for the way in which (while many of them complain of the nuisance) they continue to give alms to lepers in the streets, thus causing them to prefer to remain there begging than to stay in the Asylum. The fact that so many lepers are so contented in the Asylum proves that there is nothing wrong with the treatment of lepers there. But the bolder and more roving spirits prefer the variety and occasional gain (though they are accompanied with many hardships) of the streets, and it is this which we are now endeavouring to correct.'

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The following letter was received by the Municipal Commissioner from the Commissioner of Police:—

In reply to your letter No. 29447, dated 30th November 1915, I have the honour to state that the provisions of the Leper Act III of 1898, do not appear to empower the Police to act in the manner suggested in paragraph 2 of your letter above quoted. Police action in the case of a leper who escapes from a Leper Asylum is governed by Section 12 of the Act, which lays down that the Police can arrest an escaped leper without a warrant, and that such leper upon arrest shall be "forthwith taken back to the Leper Asylum." In these circumstances it is not probable that any Magistrate would consent to pass an order for imprisonment in Yeravda, though I am in agreement with you that such imprisonment would have a salutary deterrent effect.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE TO FACE
Form correct names of two countries illustrated we present at once Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Price Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUPLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shephard.

Some Members of the Subjects Committee.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shephard.

Hindu Entertainment to Moslem Leaders.

MEDICAL HELP FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. EMANUEL'S LECTURE.

Lady Muir Mackenzie presided at Mrs Alfred Emanuel's lecture in mail week to the Oriental Circle, Lyceum Club on "Glimpses of Indian Home Life" and spoke of the valuable service which Mrs. Emanuel has rendered for so many years to the women within her reach. Mrs. Emanuel gave a series of vivid portrait sketches of her Indian friends, most of whom she has been able to help with medical advice. There were some striking contrasts: the strict purdah lady, doctoring herself with innumerable patent medicines for a disease from which she was not suffering, but who eventually ventured to "come into camp" in a special tent for a few days' treatment and a small operation; the girl student determined to face and overcome all the difficulties that lay in her way in becoming a doctor; the bibi whose wedding Mrs. Emanuel had attended, who took a journey of eight hours, closely shrouded to see her, talked of how her little daughter was to be educated and then wanted to see the English friend's new clothes from home; and the highly trained nurse and dispenser who could be trusted with the most difficult case, and who managed family affairs, including the arranging of marriages. Mrs. Emanuel explained that by gaining their confidence she was able to get Indian women to follow her advice. So many demands, however, were made upon her that she engaged a qualified woman doctor from England, and herself, not being qualified, acted as nurse. She now employs two women doctors, five trained nurses and several girls who are undergoing training, and has two hospitals with eight beds.

The marriage of Sheth Narsidas Jeykisondas of Bombay with Miss Vasant Gawri, daughter of Mr. Hiralal Gosalia, Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Rajkot, was celebrated at the Bhownagar House, Rajkot. Many chiefs and several European and Indian gentlemen were present, on the occasion. Next day Sheth Narsidas and Mrs. Vasant Gawri Narsidas gave an "At Home" on the Kathiawad Gymkhana grounds at which Mr. Maconochie the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, K. S. Bhojrajji of Gondal, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Mrs. Manecklal Premchand Raichand of Bombay, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law and other leading citizens of Rajkot were present.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

REVISED SCHEDULE OF PAY.

The Sub-Committee of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee have submitted their report on the proposals made by the Commissioner for increases in the establishments of the different departments of the Municipality to be included in the Budget for 1916-17. The net increase in establishment grants, if the proposals are sanctioned, will be Rs. 25,413.

The Sub-Committee have also considered the proposals made by the Commissioner for the revision of the schedule of pay for the Municipal Establishments and recommend that these be accepted subject to the modifications suggested by the Sub-Committee in the last column of the statement and subject, if necessary, to the right of the Corporation to alter details on the schedule of the out-door establishment being revised. The Committee have considered the question whether the maximum salary for the last grade of the clerical establishment (30-3-45) should not be increased to Rs. 50. After careful consideration they recommend with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the scale of Rs. 30-3-45 be approved subject to the proviso that if any clerk receives no increase in salary for 3 years after having attained the maximum salary of the grade (Rs. 45), he should, unless considered unfit for promotion be given a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem until promoted to a higher appointment, and that in cases in which the personal allowance is drawn for 5 years, it may at the end of that period be consolidated with salary so as to count for pension. The increases involved in the proposals amount to Rs. 4,003 per mensem or Rs. 48,036 per annum against Rs. 47,076 as recommended by the Commissioner. The Sub-Committee approve of the Commissioner's recommendation that these revised proposals may be given retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1915. The provision of Rs. 25,000 in the Budget for the current year will cover the cost.

ONCE GLORIOUS CTESIPHON.

Ctesiphen (pronounced "tes-i-fon) near Baghdad, was in its glory during the reign of Khusrau, King of Persia, about the year 550 A.D. His Empire extended from the Indus to the Red Sea, and large portions of Central Asia, and probably Eastern Europe, recognised him as Ruler. He built at the city of Ctesiphon a splendid palace, of which the principal arch was 85 feet high and 72 feet wide—now, of course, in ruins; he also encouraged literature, causing several Greek, Latin and Sanscrit works to be translated into Persian.

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WITHDRAWAL FROM SERBIA.

ENGLISH HOSPITAL PARTY'S ADVENTURES.

MISTAKEN FOR BULGARS.

The following graphic narrative of the adventures of Dr. Berry hospital unit in their flight from Serbia is contributed by a member of the party to "The Times."

About a fortnight before the position had become really serious, the English missions of Vrntze received notice from the Serbian authorities to prepare, in case a general retreat should become necessary. We packed as much as we thought the hospital would need and then waited. The wildest rumours were current. Huge Serb victory here, thousands of Austrian and German prisoners, Bulgars wiped out by the French.

We began to wonder if we ought not to unpack once more; and then suddenly Sir Ralph Paget, fugitive members of the Scottish Women, of the farmers and of the wounded Allies arrived simultaneously. We were told that the game was up, that the Government, owing to the enormous needs of the Army, could give us no transport, and that we must stay and be taken prisoners. All the English were to be concentrated on our village, and the American Ambassador in Berlin was to be notified. Sir Ralph, however, was doubtful of the fate of those men of military age who were neither doctors nor nurses, and suggested to the heads of the units that these, if they wished, ought to leave, attempt the risky crossing into Montenegro, and try to make a passage into Italy. Only the strongest were to try it as conditions might be very severe. A party was formed, and as my wife and I knew the country and spoke Serbian we were put in charge.

Three of us, including my wife and myself, left Vrntze a day before the others. The train, which was due to leave the station at 3, did not arrive till 7-30. All the while we waited on the platform cold and miserably conscious of the friends we had left behind us. The train was full; the single carriage was like a box of sardines, and extra passengers clung precariously to the steps, the trucks were crammed as were the double-decked luggage wagons. We got permission to travel on the roof and so, crouching under a mild drizzle and showers of sparks and smuts from the engine, we were carried to Kralievo.

Kralievo was in fearful confusion; the continual traffic had churned the roads into mush like pea soup and 18in. deep in places. A contingent of the Scottish Women had seized a hospital, and were using it as a dressing station. Serbian soldiers in rags were crowded about the entrance door; their dressings completed, they were passed out on the other side of the building, where many of them lay down and fell asleep immediately. In the hospital the men were sleeping festooned on the stone stairs, and the smell was awful.

IN SEARCH OF BREAD.

Upstairs a contingent of the Stobarts unit had found a temporary refuge, with plank beds to sleep on. They had no bread, so my wife and I volunteered to search for some. All the breadshops were shut, but we had a Government order. The major said that he had bread only for soldiers, but that we should get it from a Colonel Milhalievitch. Off we went to the colonel, and found an empty and deserted building, where his offices should have been. He had departed in the night with the Serbian General Staff, a fact of which the major was perfectly aware. We were sent to a second office—the same answer—only bread for fighting men. A third—the same answer once more.

We were worn out with walking, annoyed at our treatment by the officials, and so grew angry. My wife made a speech in her best Serb. At last, after much wrangling and some threats, we got the bread—not all we needed, but at least something to go on with. We rolled our loaves in my wife's great coat and brought it triumphantly home. Before we left Kalievo I went out into the streets. Every gutter was lined with bullock carts filled with refugees, while one had to step over the exhausted Serbians lying on the pavements and fast asleep.

Sir Ralph Paget at last procured us 10 springless country carts. We were a party of 13, and six others were to accompany us as far as Rashka. Our horses were old, the Serbian corporal had commandeered our cart to carry his wife and household goods. We had two very heavy tents which we were to leave at Novi Bazar, stores for the Scottish Women, and food for ourselves which we had looted from British Red Cross wagons on the railway siding.

BOY SOLDIERS.

We groaned out of Kralieve; our light carts were too heavily laden, and only down hill could we exceed a walking pace. We plunged into a regiment of boys, children rather, from 14 to 17 years of age—hundreds. They looked white and tired. As we were moving through them one came alongside my wagon. He said he had had no bread to eat for three days. Whether he meant bread or nothing I do not know, but I searched my pockets, and found two biscuits, which I gave him. He did not eat them, but stumbled on, looking at them, and members of the party at the extreme tail of our convoy said that they saw this boy dragging along with the biscuits still uneaten, one in each hand.

The whole road was a living snake with heads for scales; it coiled across the plain, zig-zagged up the mountains, and writhed down again into the valley. It was a strange sight that valley with the slow, muddy river flowing down and the human stream flowing up; floating logs disturbed the even current of the river; motor-cars, lurching frantically in the deep mud, ploughed through the human flood. There were bullock carts, too, but they were slow.

There was no room in the carriages for the whole party, so some of us camped upon water-proof sheets on a small shoulder of earth jutting from the road. It was pitch black, one could see nothing except the dim figures of the ever-passing crowds. Just as we were going to sleep one of our men ran up and said that an officer had ordered the whole cortege on, as the King was coming. My wife hurried up to interview the officer and extracted from him the concession that being an English mission we might stay where we were.

We restarted before dawn, as our horses were catching cold. We passed hordes of Austrian prisoners, more crowds of poor boys, about 3,000 altogether. At midday Sir Ralph Paget caught up; he told me that we had better go to Mitrovitza, as thence were three routes from Serbia, while I was trusting to one, also Uskub might fall. Our carriages were breaking under the strain, so I got his permission to jettison the tents; and the crowd pounced upon them. We kept, however, the sides, and from them made shelters for the following nights.

DISORDER AT RASHKA.

In three days we reached Rashka. The town was in disorder; we could get no shelter and no bread, and the authorities could only provide a black, empty room for the 40 Scottish sisters who had just arrived by motor. We had next day the same bread trouble as at Kralievo. All the authorities urged me to go to Mitrovitza—they assured me that Uskub would fall in two or three days at least. However, Colonel Phillips, the British Military Attache, very kindly gave me as much information as he could, and urged me to get my men out by the shortest route possible. He also gave me a letter to Essad Pasha, in case we were driven into Albania.

We reached Turin quite exhausted—the horses could not have moved a step further. We had by now become hopeless beggars, and all along the road from Kralievo had been forced to loot the haystacks to get fodder at all. Once only did the owner object, and our corporal said:—

"We are the State. This is war; it is of no value for you to preach."

There was no bread, but the mayor kindly allowed us to sleep in his office. We rested the next day while the police scoured the district for horses, eventually producing five miserable specimens, one of whom had one shoe.

MISTAKEN FOR BULGARS.

We crossed the frontier at midday, and a few hours later two of our men were arrested by the Montenegrins as the advanced guard of the Bulgarian Army. We reached Rojai in the dark and received a warm welcome from the authorities, who promised to do everything in their power for us, and slept on the floor of the café.

We got 20 eggs next day, a great rarity, and while we were not looking the professor ate four of them. That day we were guarded by four policemen; we slept in an Albanian cottage which well earned its pseudonym of the "flea pit," but where the owners would ask no payment.

There are no roads through these mountains, only mule tracks, and these are often deep in clayey mud. After 10 or 12 miles of this one was fagged out. We slept at Berane, where we found most unexpectedly "Turkish Delight." We slept at Lieva Rieka, whence a Montenegrin motor-car eventually rescued us and brought us to Podgoritza. We had been 16 days without taking our clothes off and without a bed.

We reached Skutari across the lake, and arrived at Medua after two of the worst nights of the whole trip, in an Albanian barn over a stable—we called it the "Castle in the Air"—and one in Alessio. We waited a week at Medua watching the cargo tramp which might take us. She was commandeered at the last moment by the Serbian Government, and with great difficulty we induced the captain of a French steamer to rescue us. He had no boats, and Austrian submarines were off the entrance to the port; we were forced to sign a paper that we went on our own responsibilities.

We were escorted to Brindisi by an English cruiser and an Italian destroyer, but in spite of these precautions a submarine got to within half a kilometre of us.

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NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT TO INDIAN WOUNDED.

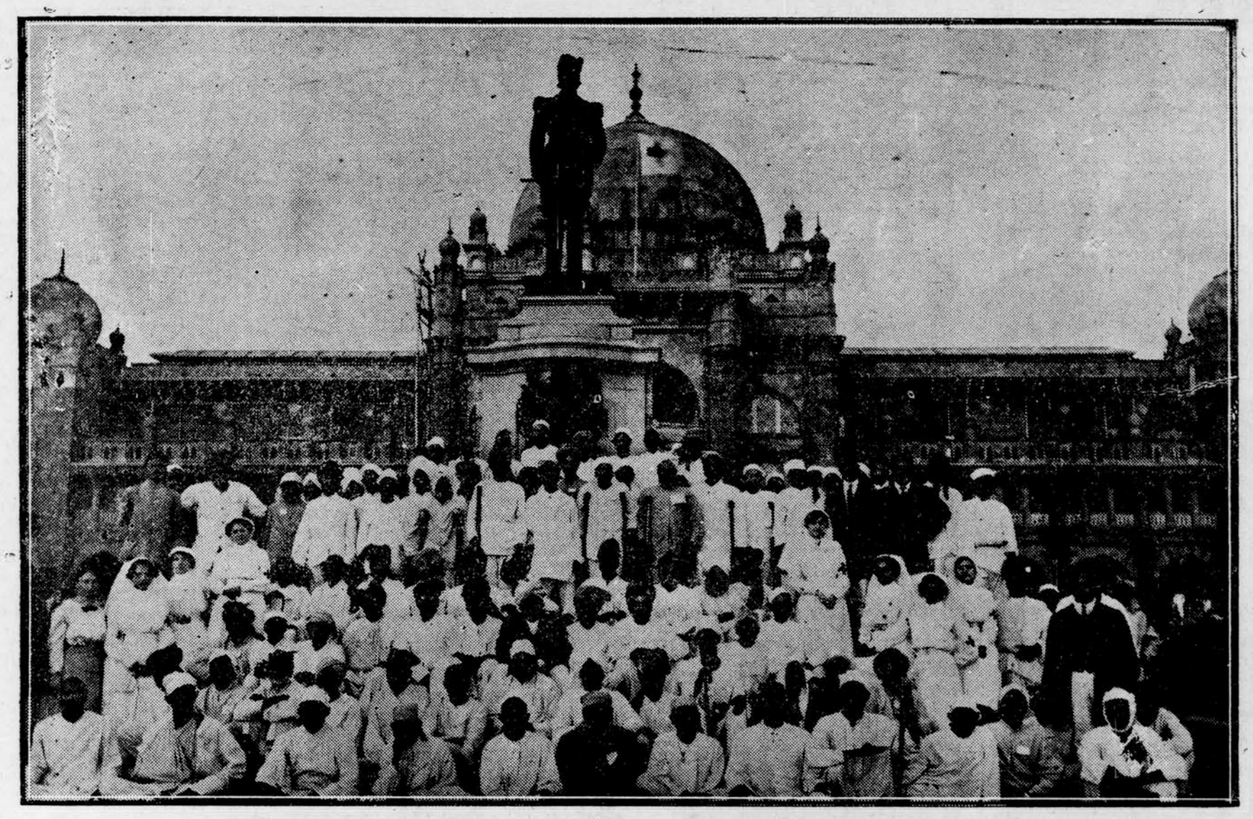

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

A group of wounded Indian Soldiers at the Lady Harding War Hospital who were entertained on New Year's day when besides Tea and Indian Sweetmeats and other delicacies, concerts and juggler's shows were provided.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

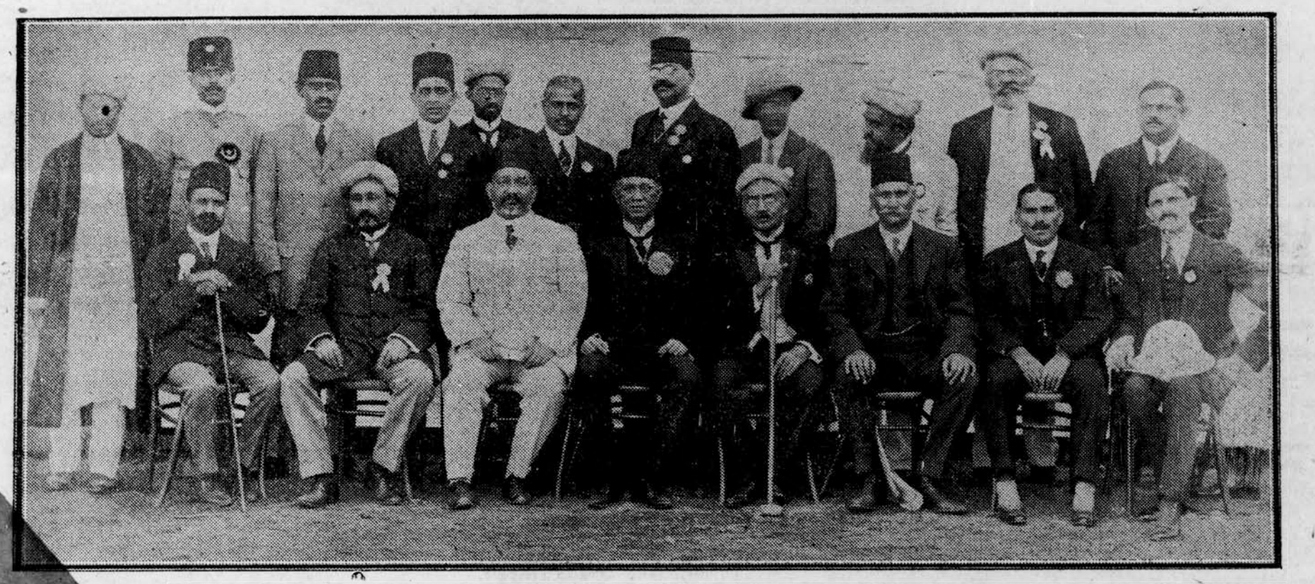

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Some of its Prominent Members.

IN SIGHT OF THIS PROMISED LAND.

Why should man tolerate poverty, misery, disease and more than he can possibly help? asks Arthur Lovell in the "Saturday Review."

The universe is rich enough to produce a race of supermen and superwomen. The very latest idea of Science is that every cubic inch of space has incalculable energy. Is man to rest content, with folded hands, and bewail his own insignificance and impotence in sight of this promised land of affluence? The instinct of man is forward to conquest of his inheritance.

STRUGGLING UPWARDS.

It is necessary, if evolution is to continue, [illegible] should attain to more and more [illegible] concepts of human personality, [illegible] A. Fisher in the "Eugenics Re[illegible]d is struggling upward to [illegible]lane at which it will be [illegible] and to value human [illegible]w. Progress in this [illegible]. It is improbable [illegible] is at present making [illegible]spite the long journey by [illegible]ast of our highest needs. [illegible] that the high[illegible]not altogether

JOFFRE'S CONFIDENCE.

WAR CAN BE DECIDED ONLY IN THE WEST.

Senor Jouquin Salvatella, a well-known Catalan Deputy, was recently received by General Joffre, and has given the Barcelona journal "Ven de Catalunya," an interesting account of the great Frenchman's views.

"We had against us almost the whole of the German forces, but now we form an impassable barrier," said General Joffre. "I do not say that one of our trenches cannot fall into the enemy's hands or that we may not lose a minor engagement; but all would be recovered within 24 hours.

"We shall not retire from our present positions; it is impossible. We are the stronger to-day. And this is not my conviction alone, it is that of the opposing German Army also. We shall advance methodically and without precipitation. I confess I am a miser when it is a question of the blood and treasure of the Republic; but we shall advance.

"Whatever happens in the Balkans, the situation of the Allied Armies will not be affected by it. Germany is making great efforts to reach Constantinople before the Allies. She is in need of a triumph, even though it be more apparent than real, in order to galvanise public opinion. The people, the petite bourgeoisie, are tired of the war. This appears from the declarations of the prisoners we have made of late as well as from other sources.

"But even supposing the Germans become masters of Constantinople, the solution of the war, say what they will, is here in our lines," added General Joffre. "It is here that it will be brought to an end. At bottom the Germans think so, too, and they prove it by opposing two-thirds of their effectives to us. Germany is strong, but her strength is not inexhaustible. The extent of her fronts will necessarily impair her solidity."

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. B 21

STRUGGLES ON THE DOBERDO

SCENES IN GORIZIA.

DEFENDERS LOSE 17,000 IN DEAD ONLY.

Nothing in the history of warfare can be compared with what is going on on the Doberdo Plateau, remarks the Budapest correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing on Nov. 29. A friend who just returned from there tells me that during the last six months of fighting the defenders lost 17,000 men in dead only on the Plateau. A colonel, who has been on the spot from the very beginning and by some strange chance is still alive, says that up to November 20 the Italians delivered 106 storming attacks and the Austro-Hungarians 106 counter-attacks on the Doberdo, that is, the combatants were engaged 212 times in hand-to-hand engagements.

"The chief characteristic of the fighting on the Doberdo is," my informant says, "that the struggle goes on day and night; never a minute's rest is given. The Italian storming attacks are not being delivered in a rush, but step by step in a slow advance, for that is the only practicable method. The men carry sand-bags in front of them for protection, for every step they advance would otherwise have to be paid for very dearly. On the rocks of the mountains here the combatants cannot dig themselves in as on other fronts, and have literally to blow themselves into the rocks.

"The Roumanian Military Attache, who was for a considerable time with the General Staff on the Italian front, told me" continued my informant, "that the fact that the Italian infantry, after having occupied now and then a sector of a trench, are usually turned out of it again, is mainly due to the circumstance that by the time they reach the stormed position they are so exhausted after the hand-to-hand engagement that even a weak counter-attack on the part of the enemy is enough to throw them out again. It must be noted that a storming attack on the part of the Italians is not as easy a job as on other fronts, for to storm heights without any cover means the loss of many men before the goal is reached. If you add to this the long hand-to-hand struggle that invariably follows you get an idea of the exhaustion of the men taking part in it. On the other hand, when the Austrians are thrown out of such positions they retreat into another prepared trench a very few yards away, so that their counter-attack does not meet with the same difficulties, for they can rush the lost position in less than a minute, reinforced, too, by the reserves hidden in the trench where the others retreated. Another reason why the Italians cannot hold these newly-won positions is that the enemy do not give them time even to breathe after they have been thrown out of it, but as soon as they reach the position behind they prepare for the counter-attack.

"In these struggles for a minor position the fighting is generally most desperate. The most important weapon on this Plateau is the hand-grenade. The men—Italians and Austrians—look upon it with great favour, and they become quite experts in the use of it."

LUNATIC ASYLUM SHELLED.

A refugee who arrived here from Gorizia gives me a description of the town under bombardment. The number of ruined houses and streets in the town is increasing, and the fires caused by shells are spreading. Many large buildings have been destroyed, among them the Real-School, police headquarters, the Verle Palace, the Faith Palace, the City Bath, and the Hotel Post. Besides the chief square the following streets have been totally demolished: The Via Rastello, the Via Signori, the Via Vetturine, and the Via Seminario. The following districts have been partly demolished or burned: The southern district, the Luigia quarter, and the centre of the town from the Piazza Corso to the Corso Francesco Giuseppe. The most beautiful building of the town, the Bishops Gymnasium, was destroyed by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane. The Palace has been burning since noon of November 24. A grenade also fell on a Catholic convent. A bomb which fell on the dome injured the Tintoretto fresco called "Assunta."

Everywhere under the ruins dead bodies are lying, and it is impossible to ascertain their number. The city is practically deserted, and the few remaining inhabitants have sought refuge in cellars. A terrible panic occurred in the city when shells began to fall on the lunatic asylum, where five hundred patients are treated. Although two hundred male nurses were in attendance the patients were so frightened that they could not be kept in order. When one of the shells wounded a dozen inmates as they were having supper in a large hall, the others rushed the guards and nurses and broke their way through to the streets, where their appearance caused immense excitement, and twenty-four hours passed before there hundred out of the five hundred who escaped could be accounted for. According to my informant, the Italian shell fire is so perfectly directed that the great hospital which flew the Red Cross flag was not hit once, although shells fell everywhere around it.

A Report has been made to the Rangoon General Hospital authorities by three Burmans from Tetthit village in Insein District on New Year's day. That morning they were in their houses when news was received of a tiger's appearance in paddy fields beside the village. They and five others went after the animal which after being speared twice wounded them and fled into the jungle with the weapon sticking in its body. Three men have severe injuries the other ones are on their way to Rangoon for treatment.

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(Poorness of Blood)

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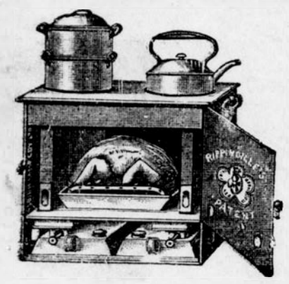

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GERMANS HIT BACK AT MR. PUNCH.

RIVAL PUNCH IN AMERICA.

It is well known that the virile attitude of Mr. Punch of the War has given particular offence in Germany. The leading German newspapers have already solemnly warned the conductors of *Punch* as to what will befall them when the Germans come to London. Mr. Punch, however, goes on his way undismayed, and continues to deal faithfully and fearlessly with Germany and with the Kaiser.

Some two or three months ago a fine volume of *Punch* Cartoons was published in New York, comprising some 150 illustrations, the object of which was to bring clearly before the citizens of the United States the arrogant attitude of Germany towards the European Powers from 1860 to 1915.

This Collection of Cartoons showed the methods of the Teuton in such unflattering colours that Germany became nervous as to the stability of her influence in the United States of America. A counterblast must be issued at once, and a blow struck at Mr. Punch, and, through him, at the hated English.

It was decided to produce a rival to *Punch*, one that should not only supplant the famous periodical in the favour of the American public, but should be full of the spirit of hostility to Great Britain

A RIVAL "PUNCH" ON U.S. BOOKSTALLS.

In pursuance of this plan, two or three weeks ago the Bookstalls of the United States were adorned with a plentiful supply of copies of a periodical which resembled *Punch* very closely, but was not *Punch*. The front cover was embellished with Doyle's famous design, which has been known in all parts of the world from time immemorial as the cover design of *Punch*. In size and shape the periodical was identical with *Punch*, but purchasers who bought copies for the modest price of 10 cents (5*d.*) were surprised to read above the cover design the legend:—

"As England sees U.S. shown in *Punch*," and beneath the design the words:

"Some Famous and Forgotten Cartoons that the present generation of Americans should see."

"Reproduced by The American Truth Society, 1133, Broadway, New York."

The contents of the periodical were fifteen full-page Cartoons taken from the issues of *Punch* from 1842 to 1870. These Cartoons, which were mainly of the American Civil War period, when England was not in sympathy with Americans had been carefully chosen as being those most likely to make Americans offended with Great Britain. Comments in red ink appeared beneath each Cartoon, some of which ran:—*"John Bull felt like thrashing us during our Civil War," "The wish of Bankruptcy was father to the thought during our Civil War," "John Bull's new 'Confidence Trick' calls for a billion dollars"*; and on the last page, by way of explaining why *Punch* had been selected for this attack on Britain, was printed: *"The English mind is always shown in London 'Punch'."* That the Cartoons had been deliberately selected in such a way as to misrepresent both the attitude of *Punch* and of Great Britain in relation to the Civil War, and also to represent the feelings of fifty years ago as those of to-day, is only further evidence, if such were needed, of the Germanic origin of the publication.

A "PUNCH" PRODUCED BY THE GERMANS.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, depending on the point of view, a day or two after this precious publication was placed on the Bookstalls, the Secretary of *Punch* arrived in New York. A visit to the Publishers, the American Truth Society, proved, as was anticipated, that despite its name, the Society was a German organisation run by Germans, and having direct connection with the organisers of the numerous bomb and other outrages in the States.

ITS WITHDRAWAL.

Upon threat of legal procedure, these valiant protagonists of Germany promptly undertook to withdraw all copies of the publication from circulation, to hand these copies over to the true *Punch* authorities, and to enter into a formal undertaking not to re-issue *Punch* Cartoons, at all events, in the misleading form in which they had been issued.

The publication was scathingly reviewed by the New York Press, which has since noted with pleasure its disappearance from the Bookstalls and with caustic comment on the reason for its withdrawal. The net result of the adventure is the still further discrediting of the German propagandists in America.

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SCIENCE AND THE WAR.

A ROMANES LECTURE.

Professor E. B. Poulton delivered the Romanes Lecture at Oxford in the University Museum on December 7. His subject was "Science and the Great War." In this struggle, he said, science had played, and would continue to play, a tremendous part, and he was convinced we must employ it a great deal more than we had done in order to achieve success. The failures which had occurred were nearly all due to the national neglect of science and the excessive predominance in Parliament, and especially in the Government, of the spirit that was most antagonistic to science—the spirit of the advocate. In showing what the national attitude towards science had been and now is, Professor Poulton referred to the discouragement of the teaching of science in the Public Schools as compared with the attention given to the classics. Dealing with the over-representation of the lawyer in Parliament and the exclusion of the scientific man, he attributed to the predominance of the advocate spirit the mischievous adoption, at the beginning of the war, of the Declaration of London; and as showing the attitude of the Government towards science the lecturer detailed the efforts that were required before this injurious policy could be reversed. The final success of these efforts was due to the patriotism of a scientific man, Sir William Ramsay, who only after exhausting every other effort, began the campaign in the Press by which alone the Government could be moved. Sir William Ramsay traced the origin of this fatal policy to the erroneous suggestion of an eminent lawyer-politician that it would be useless to make cotton contraband as there were so many substitutes for it which the Germans could use. To show what the neglect of science had done and is doing for our enemies, Professor Poulton stated the facts concerning the making of powerful smokeless propulsive ammunition, the essential constituents of which are gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, and showed how, although the fact that a "sweet principle" can be extracted from oils and fats had been known since 1779, it was not until December 3 that the exportation of linseed oil was prohibited, and then only on the representation of a business friend of his that there was a practical process for making glycerine from it.

A WEAK POLICY.

With regard to the question of the war being ended by economic and financial pressure, the Lecturer said if the Government had seriously considered this possibility at the outset the war would have been over long ago. The scientific men of Germany at the outset knew that this was their great peril. Professor Eltzbacher and fifteen distinguished colleagues brought out an exhaustive memoir which was a complete revelation of German food resources. The most essential part of this work was to show how the necessary supply for the population could be met without imports. The data on which the conclusions were based had been examined by Dr. Waller, Professor of Physiology in the University of London, and Professor Ashley, of Birmingham University, who believed that the German needs were underestimated and the resources over-estimated. Yet our own Government had done much to help Germany out of the difficulty by allowing at the beginning of the war the exportation of vast quantities of commodities invaluable as protein foods. Asking what could be the reason for prolonging the war in this way, the Lecturer said we were kept in the dark and could only surmise that the Board of Trade was instructed to encourage exports in every possible way. Another possible cause of our weak policy was a natural feeling against starving non-combatants, though that was one of the oldest methods of war and one of the least inhumane, because the pressure was gradual and the inevitable could be seen afar off, while it had long been the one plan favoured by possible enemies in attacking this country. The principal reason was, however, an over-sensitiveness to neutral opinion. Our lawyer-politicians had been more concerned to keep friendly to America than to beat Germany, though our policy had led not to official friendship or even to official tolerance, but had invited the attacks of vampires who would suck the last drop of advantage out of the death-struggle of Europe. The one thing that would benefit America as a whole was to end the war, but President Wilson's policy all tended to lengthen the war. If we had put the matter fairly and squarely before the neutral countries of Europe at the outset, and adopted a firm but friendly policy, a vast amount of misery would have been avoided.

OUR ARMY'S GREATEST NEED.

Dealing with the want of a scientific experiment, ever obedient to the call of a swift, alert intelligence, which, he said, was our Army's greatest need, Professor Poulton pointed out that the German Army failed completely in that part of the campaign for which it had prepared, and towards which it looked with confidence, and had been remarkably successful in the unexpected trench warfare. That was entirely due to the use of science. He gave various instances in which suggestions for the adoption of scientific expedients which had made to our Government had been apparently pigeon-holed, or only adopted after long delay, and referring to the still more tragic consequences of the want of a scientific spirit in the use of men, quoted Professor Spenser Wilkinson to show that while when the war broke out young Oxford almost in a body began to work for commissions the Army was unable to find a special use for the men of special ability and made the whole lot into second lieutenants.

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